

# THE LANCET

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3886.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

**THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.**—The NEXT MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 8 p.m., when a paper, entitled "Bride-Lifting," will be read by Mr. W. CROOK. J. A. MILNE, Secretary.

11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, April 14, 1902.

## ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

The 112th ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL METROPOLITAN, on FRIDAY, May 2, at 7 for 7.30 p.m. precisely.

The VISCOUNT GOSCHEN in the Chair.

Dinner Tickets One Guinea each, to be obtained from the Secretary.

### FIRST LIST OF STEWARDS.

Philip L. Agnew, Esq.	Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B.
The Lord Aldenham.	K.C.V.O.
Sir Squire Hancock.	D. Blanning Monro, Esq., Provost
Richard Bentley, Esq., F.S.A.	of Oxford, and Vice-Chancellor of
Henry L. Biscoffheim, Esq.	the University of Oxford.
J. Alexander Blackie, Esq.	Claude G. Montefiore, Esq.
George E. Buckle, Esq.	The Rev. Canon J. H. Sarsby, Esq.
J. E. Capper, Esq.	Francis M. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.
Frederick Clifford, Esq., K.C.	Henry Oppenheim, Esq.
William C. Knight Clowes, Esq.	The Right Hon. Sir Arthur J.
A. C. Cole, Esq.	Ogilby, Bart.
F. C. Danvers, Esq.	J. C. Parkinson, Esq., D.L.
Francis Darwin, Esq., M.B. F.R.S.	Grant Richards, Esq.
Clinton R. Dawkins, Esq., C.B.	The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
Austin Dobson, Esq.	Edward Salmon, Esq.
C. Litton Falkner, Esq.	J. Henry Shorthouse, Esq.
Arthur R. Farrer, Esq.	Alexander Siemens Esq., V.P.F.R.E.
The Rev. Dr. Fowler, President of	The Rev. Canon J. H. Sarsby, M.A.
Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	Reginald J. Smith, Esq., K.C.
The Earl Grey.	Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
W. E. Green, Esq.	William Stebbing, Esq.
The Rev. Canon Hensley Henson.	Clement Shorter, Esq.
John Hollams, Esq.	W. Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq.
C. H. St. John Hornby, Esq.	The Lord Stoward.
J. Watson Knight, Esq.	William Trotter, Esq.
Emile Levita, Esq.	Victor B. van de Weyer, Esq.
N. Norton Longman, Esq.	A. P. Watt, Esq.
Frederick Macmillan, Esq.	Arthur N. Wollaston, Esq., C.I.E.
The Right Hon. Sir Edward Malet,	
G.C.B. G.C.M.G.	
Mr. Sheriff Horace B. Marshall.	

The Committee will be glad of an early reply from Gentlemen invited to be Stewards. A. LLEWELYN ROBERTS, Secretary.

7, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

**LONDON SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL.**—On WEDNESDAY, April 23 next (Shakespeare's Birthday), at CLIFFORD'S INN HALL, Fleet Street, at 3.30 in the afternoon, a LECTURE in support of the movement for a SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL in LONDON will be delivered by WILLIAM MARTIN, Esq., M.A., LL.D., of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Some Views and Maps illustrative of London and the Playhouses in Elizabethan Times will be exhibited. Tickets will be sent on application to me. T. FAIRMAN ORDISH.

10, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

**THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.**—TWENTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES, OPEN DAILY, 10 to 6, at the DODDLE GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, W. Admission 1s.

**MANAGER** (Printer's and Publisher's) seeks CHANGE. Experienced. Would take entire charge of production Weekly Paper or General Printing Office.—MANAGER, care of M. Simpson, 27, College Street, Liverpool Road, N.

**THE COUNCIL of the REDRUTH SCHOOL of MINES** invite applications for the position of PRINCIPAL and INSTRUCTOR in INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, ASSAYING, MINERALOGY, &c.—Candidates are requested to apply to the undersigned for all information and the necessary forms. JAMES A. WINN, Secretary and Registrar.

March 22, 1902.

**A LADY PROFESSOR** wanted to take charge of the ENGLISH DEPARTMENT of the WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY at TOKYO, JAPAN. She must have a good University Degree or its equivalent, and some experience in Teaching.—For further particulars apply to Mrs. SIDGWICK, Newnham College, Cambridge.

**WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.**—An EXAMINATION will be held on JULY 2, 3, and 4, to fill up not less than FIVE RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, THREE NON-RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, and TWO EXHIBITIONS.—For particulars apply by letter to the HEAD MASTER, 19, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

## ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE for WOMEN

University of London.  
ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.—TEN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, from 75s. to 40s., and several Bursaries of 30s., tenable for Three Years at the College, will be AWARDED on the results of an EXAMINATION to be held from JULY 1 to 5, 1902. Names must be entered before June 3. The College prepares Students for London Degrees, and also for Oxford Honours Examinations. Inclusive Fee, 50s. a year.—For Forms of Entry and further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey.

**SEAFORD (SUSSEX).—QUEEN'S PARK SCHOOL** for GIRLS. Principal—Miss POOLE. Highly recommended for health and education.—Prospectus on application.

**MOUNT VIEW, HAMPTSTEAD.—HOME SCHOOL** for GIRLS.—The NEXT TERM will BEGIN on THURSDAY, May 8. Reference kindly allowed to Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, Col. Little, Mrs. Arthur Severn, Miss M. Shaw Lefevre, and others.—For Prospectus apply to Miss HELEN E. BAINES.

**SHORTHAND.—THE ROYAL SCHOOL** of SHORTHAND for rapid and thorough tuition in PITMAN'S SHORTHAND for BUSINESS. ROYAL SHORTHAND for PRIVATE USE. BOOKKEEPING, LANGUAGES, PENMANSHIP. Shorthand Writers and Typists ready to take positions.—Address 22, Oxenden Street, Pantion Street, Haymarket.

**REASONABLE and PRACTICAL METHODS** in EDUCATION at CLACTON COLLEGE, Clacton-on-Sea (BOYS). Head Master—HAROLD PICTON, B.Sc. Lond. (Gold, Silver, and Research Medalist of University College).

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The SUMMER SESSION BEGINS on MAY 1. The work is arranged so that a Student may advantageously begin his Medical Curriculum then. Full information may be obtained from either of the undersigned. J. B. BRADFORD, M.D. D.Sc. F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty. T. GREGORY FOSTER, Secretary.

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

The SUMMER SESSION will BEGIN on MAY 1, 1902. Students can reside in the College within the Hospital walls, subject to the College regulations. The Hospital contains a service of 750 Beds. Scholarships and Prizes of the aggregate value of nearly 900l. are awarded annually. Special Classes for the Preliminary Scientific and the other London University Examinations, for the F.R.C.S., and for other Higher Examinations. There is a large, thoroughly well-equipped Cricket Ground. For further particulars apply, personally or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

## ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Albert Embankment, S.E.  
The SUMMER SESSION will COMMENCE on MAY 1. St. Thomas's Hospital being one of the Medical Schools of the University of London, provision is made for the courses of study prescribed for the Preliminary Scientific, Intermediate, and Final Examinations in Medicine. Students entered in the summer are eligible to compete for the Science Scholarships of 1901 and 60l. awarded in October. All appointments are open to students without extra payment. Tutorial classes are held prior to the Second and Final Examinations of the Conjoint Board in January, April, and July. A Register of approved Lodgings and of Private Families receiving Boarders is kept in Secretary's Office. Excellent Day Club accommodation is provided in the School Building and an Athletic ground at Chiswick. Prospectuses and all particulars may be obtained from the Medical Secretary, Mr. G. RENDLE.

H. G. TURNER, M.A. M.D. Oxon., Dean.

Established 1880.

**MADAME AUBERT'S ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNANCE and SCHOOL AGENCY**, 139 and 141, Regent Street, W.—Daily Resident, Visiting Governesses, Lady Professors and Teachers, Repetitors, Chaperons, Companions introduced for British Isles and Abroad. Prospectuses of Schools gratis on receiving requirements.

**EDUCATION.**—Thoroughly RELIABLE ADVICE can be obtained (free of charge) from Messrs. GARHITAS, THIRING & CO., who, from their extensive and personal knowledge of the best Schools for Boys and Girls, and successful Tutors in England and Abroad, will furnish careful selections if supplied with detailed requirements.—38, Sackville Street, W.

**THE COMMITTEE of MANCHESTER COLLEGE** (Oxford) offer a PRIZE of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for the best ELEMENTARY TREATISE on "A CRITICAL EXPOSITION OF THEORIES OF METRE in the OLD TESTAMENT."—For full particulars and conditions apply to the SECRETARIES of the College, 38, Barton Arcade, Manchester.

## SCHOLASTIC.

GENTLEMAN (Graduate if possible), of good Teaching ability and social standing, REQUIRED, willing to INVEST ADDITIONAL CAPITAL of 5,000l. or thereabouts for part-share of property in the development of an established and growing College for Sons of Gentlemen in one of the Home Counties. Large Estate and Buildings. Average Fees 100l. a Year. First-class equipment and Teaching Staff. Must be willing to accept Staff Appointment and take supervision and direction of business matters. Exceptional references given and require 1.—Address (confidentially), in first instance, to B.A., Mr. T. C. Needes, B.A., Clock House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

## ARE YOU A STORY WRITER?

Then here is a chance for you to dispose of your Stories if they are up to date, have striking plots and are of healthy tone. We are ready to use any kind of Serial. A Tale of pathos or domestic life will be as welcome as one of sensation and mystery, but every Story must at the same time have as one of its strongest attractions the love which has a never-failing interest for readers of all ages. We are prepared to pay good prices for suitable Serials of 60,000 to 80,000 words in length, so if you have a good Serial Story by you, or can write one, send it to the Editors, care of W. & D. C. Thomson, Publishers, Red Letter, Weekly Welcome, Weekly News, &c., 109, Fleet Street, E.C.

## THE AUTHORS' AGENCY.—Established 1879.

The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BROWN, 34, Paternoster Row.

## C. MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and

Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations for Probate or Purchase, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c. Card of Terms on application.

Mitchell House, 1 and 2, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

**BOOKS, MSS., &c.**—Messrs. HODGSON & CO., Auctioneers of Books and Library Property of every description. Libraries and smaller Collections carefully Catalogued and promptly offered for Sale. Packing and Removal arranged for. Valuations made for Probate, &c. Auction Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane. Estab. 1809.

**TO INVALIDS.**—A LIST of MEDICAL MEN in all parts RECEIVING RESIDENT PATIENTS sent gratis with full particulars. Schools also recommended.—Medical, &c., Association, Limited, 22, Craven Street, Trafalgar Square, W.C. Telegraphic Address, "Tilford, London." Telephone No. 1854, Gerrard.

**MRS. ELINOR GLYN**, Author of 'The VISITS of ELIZABETH,' wishes it to be understood that she did NOT write and has no knowledge of 'The Grandmother's Advice to Elizabeth.'

**SECRETARIAL BUREAU**, 9, Strand, London, W.C.—Confidential Secretary, Miss PETHERBRIDGE (Nat. Sec. Triplex). Employed by the India Office as Indexer, Portuguese and Dutch Translator; also by the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Asiatic Society, &c., and by the Corporation of Warington (Lancs). Town and County Records Indexed. Special System of Newspaper Indexing. Libraries Catalogued. Congresses reported in English, French, and German. Technical Translations into and from all Languages. Foreign and Technical MSS. carefully Type-written. A few Pupils trained for Indexing and Secretarial Work in London and Berlin.

**SHORTHAND and TYPE-WRITING.**—MSS. COPIED with speed and accuracy. Room for Dictation. Shorthand Writers and Typists sent out by Day or Hour. Duplicating Work.—Miss BURNET, 45, Bedford Row, London.

**TYPE-WRITING.**—THE WEST KENSINGTON AGENCY, Authors' MSS., Translations, &c. Phonograph used. Legal and General Copying. Circulars, &c. by Duplicator. Lessons given. Authors' references. Established 1893.—SIXES & SIXES, 13, Wolverton Gardens, Hammersmith Road, W.

**TYPE-WRITING.**—Reviews, Essays, Novels, Plays, Poetry, &c. Typed; or from Dictation (shorthand if desired). Difficult MSS. a speciality. Six years' experience. Duplicating. Specimens, Terms, and Authors' References sent. Pupils taken.—GRAHAM, 34, Strand, W.C. (near Charing Cross Station).

**AUTHORS with MSS.** that require TYPE-WRITING can have them well and promptly TYPED for 8d. per 1,000 words. Museum Researches, 9p. an hour.—Miss STUART, 24, Trafalgar Buildings, W.C.

**AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPTS TYPE-WRITTEN** with accuracy and despatch at 1s. 3d. per 1,000 words (over 10,000 words at 1s.). Carbon Copies half price. Reference to Authors.—Miss A. KENT, The Reliance Typewriting Office, 665, Mansion House Chambers, E.C.

**TYPE-WRITING** undertaken by highly educated Women of literary experience (Classical Tripos; Cambridge Higher Local; thorough acquaintance with Modern Languages). Research, Revision, Translation. References to Authors. Terms (cash): Ordinary English Prose, 1s. 3d. per 1,000 words; scale of charges on application.—Tina CAMERON, Type-Writing Agency, 10, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C. (formerly 8, R., 1, Lingard's Road, Lewisham, S.E.).

**TYPE-WRITING.**—All kinds of Type-Writing, Shorthand, and Translations undertaken. Special attention given to Pupils. Terms on application.—Miss ROUTLEDGE, 21, Cophall Avenue, E.C.

### Catalogues.

**WILLIAMS & NORGATE**, IMPORTERS of FOREIGN BOOKS, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London; and 7, Broad Street, Oxford. CATALOGUES on application.

**CATALOGUE of EARLY PRINTED and other** interesting BOOKS, with 130 Illustrations in Facsimile. Part I. A to B, price 2s. J. & J. LEIGHTON, 40, Brewer Street, Golden Square, W.

## PUBLISHERS' REMAINERS.

NEW and IMPORTANT PURCHASES. SPRING CATALOGUE NOW READY.

**W. GLAISHER**, Remainder and Discount Bookseller, 265, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. Also a CATALOGUE of POPULAR CURRENT LITERATURE at DISCOUNT PRICES and a CATALOGUE of FRENCH LITERATURE.

**FIRST EDITIONS of MODERN AUTHORS**, including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Alansworth; Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Philz, Rowlandson, Leitch, &c. The largest and choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books Bought.—WALTER T. SPENCER, 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

**CATALOGUE of FRENCH BOOKS**, at greatly reduced prices. I. PHILOSOPHY. II. RELIGION. III. HISTORY. IV. POETRY. V. DRAMA. MUSIC. VI. BEAUX-ARTS. VII. GEOGRAPHY. VIII. MILITARY. IX. FICTION. X. GENERAL LITERATURE.

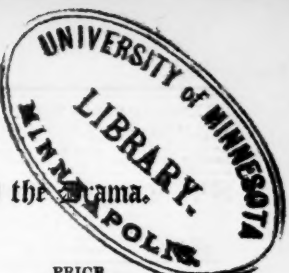
DULAU & CO. ST. 30, Soho Square, London, W.

**MESSRS. HENRY YOUNG & SONS** possess one of the LARGEST STOCKS of OLD and NEW BOOKS in GREAT BRITAIN, and they will be glad to hear from any one in search of Books out of print, as they can in many cases supply them from their large Stock.

**CATALOGUES MONTHLY.** 12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

**CATALOGUE, No. 34.**—Drawings of the Early English School—Turner's Liber Studiorum, England and Wales, &c.—Engravings by Millar, Palmer, Whistler—Illustrated and Kelmscott Books—Works by John Ruskin. Post free, Sixpence.—Wm. Ward, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

Just published, post free.  
**CATALOGUE, No. 4, of RARE and UNCOMMON** WORKS (600 items) on SCIENTIFIC and LITERARY SUBJECTS. Libraries Purchased. Rare Books sought for.—JOHN GODDARD, Minster Museum, Reading.







## MESSRS. WM. BLACKWOOD &amp; SONS' LIST.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF  
'MONA MACLEAN, MEDICAL STUDENT.'

READY NEXT WEEK, price 6s.

## THE WAY OF ESCAPE.

By GRAHAM TRAVERS (Margaret Todd, M.D.).

ALSO BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

**MONA MACLEAN, MEDICAL STUDENT.** Fourteenth Edition.  
Crown 8vo, 6s. Fifteenth and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

**FELLOW TRAVELLERS.** Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**WINDYHAUGH.** Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS' AND LIBRARIES.

**CECIL RHODES:** a Study of a Career. By HOWARD HENSMAN, Author of 'A History of Rhodesia.' With Portraits and other Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

"Possesses a high value as a permanent record. No one genuinely interested in the history of South Africa or of the Empire can afford to neglect it.... In contemporary history there is no more fascinating figure than Cecil Rhodes, and Mr. Hensman's biography of him will certainly not tend to diminish the interest universally taken in the great South African."—*Sketch*.

JUST PUBLISHED.

**THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY.** By EDWARD CLODD. Being the New Volume of "MODERN ENGLISH WRITERS." Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

"For those who have not time nor opportunity to study the many volumes of Huxley's collected writings and his longer works, this handy little volume will be invaluable. Mr. Clodd, a master of his subject, knows how to pick and prune."—*Punch*.

"A thoroughly well-written and thoroughly honest book."—*Sphere*.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

**The CHURCH and its SOCIAL MISSION.** Being the Baird Lecture for 1901. By J. MARSHALL LANG, D.D., Principal of Aberdeen University, Author of 'The Expansion of the Christian Life.' Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

**SYDNEY GRIER'S NOVELS.**

CHEAP REISSUE IN PAPER COVERS, price 2s. each.  
VOLUMES NOW READY.

**INDIAN HISTORICAL SERIES.**

**IN FURTHEST IND.**

**LIKE ANOTHER HELEN.**

## GEORGE ELIOT'S WORKS.—COPYRIGHT EDITIONS.

**LIBRARY EDITION.**

10 vols. small demy 8vo. With Photogravure Frontispieces, from Drawings by William Hatherell, R.I., Edgar Bundy, R.I., Byam Shaw, R.I., A. A. Van Anrooy, Maurice Greiffenhagen, Claude A. Shepperson, R.I., E. J. Sullivan, and Max Cowper.

Gilt top, 10s. 6d. net each Volume.

**WARWICK EDITION.**

14 vols. including GEORGE ELIOT'S LIFE, in 2 vols.

Cloth limp, gilt top, 2s. net per Volume;  
Leather, limp, gilt top, 2s. 6d. net per Volume;  
Leather, gilt top, with book-marker, 3s. net per Volume.

**POCKET EDITIONS.**

**ADAM BEDE, SCENES of CLERICAL LIFE.** In 3 vols. pott 8vo, 3s. net; bound in leather, 4s. 6d. net.

**The MILL on the FLOSS.** In 2 vols. pott 8vo, cloth, 3s. net; limp leather, 4s. 6d. net.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

**The WATCHER by the THRESHOLD,** and other Stories. By JOHN BUCHAN, Author of 'John Burnet of Barns,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s.

BY A NEW WRITER.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS' AND LIBRARIES.

**MONSIEUR MARTIN:** a Romance of the Great Swedish War. By WYMOND CAREY. Crown 8vo, 6s.

JUST PUBLISHED.

**MEMORIES:** Grave and Gay. Forty Years of School Inspection. By JOHN KERR, LL.D. With Portraits and other Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"It has an atmosphere of cheery kindliness, and brims over with the humorous anecdote specially dear to Scotch writers of reminiscences."—*Academy*.

"Dr. Kerr's 'Memories' are among the best of their kind that have appeared in print for a long time."—*Scotsman*.

NEW UNIFORM ILLUSTRATED

EDITION OF

**BEATRICE HARRADEN'S NOVELS.**

VOLUMES NOW READY. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. each.

**SHIPS that PASS in the NIGHT.**

**IN VARYING MOODS.**

**HILDA STRAFFORD.** [In a few days.]

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SERIES.

General Editor—G. W. PROTHERO, Litt. D.

VOL. II. NOW READY.

**HISTORY of SCOTLAND.** By

P. HUME BROWN, M.A. LL.D., Fraser Professor of Ancient (Scottish) History and Palaeography in the University of Edinburgh.

Vol. I. TO the ACCESSION of MARY STEWART. Crown 8vo, with 7 Maps, 6s.

Vol. II. FROM the ACCESSION of MARY STEWART to the REVOLUTION of 1689. Crown 8vo, with 4 Maps and Plan, 6s.

Vol. III. (Completing the Work.) *In the press.*

*TIMES* (on Volume II.).—"Probably no other writer on Scottish history could have written a book so good in limits so narrow. Prof. Hume Brown is always scientific alike in manner and in method, and he can condense the results of weeks of patient work into fine, clear, and lucid lines."

**A HISTORY of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,** from their FOUNDATION to the YEAR 1893. By E. JENKS, M.A. With Maps. Crown 8vo, Second Edition, 6s.

**The UNITED STATES of AMERICA, 1765-1865.** By EDWARD CHANNING. Crown 8vo, with Maps, 6s.

**IRELAND, 1494-1868.** With Two Introductory Chapters. By W. O'CONNOR MORRIS. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, with Map, 6s.

**AN ESSAY on WESTERN CIVILIZATION in its ECONOMIC ASPECTS.** By W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D.

Vol. I. ANCIENT TIMES. Crown 8vo, with Maps, 4s. 6d.

Vol. II. MEDIAEVAL and MODERN TIMES. With 3 Maps. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

**The UNION of ITALY, 1815-1895.** By W. J. STILLMAN. With 4 Maps. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**SPAIN, its GREATNESS and DECAY, 1479-1788.** By Major MARTIN HUME. With an Introduction by E. ARMSTRONG, M.A. With Maps. Second Edition, Revised and Corrected. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**A HISTORY of the COLONIZATION of AFRICA by ALIEN RACES.** By Sir H. H. JOHNSTON, K.C.B. With 8 Maps. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**The FRENCH MONARCHY, 1483-1789.** By A. J. GRANT, M.A. With 4 Maps. 2 vols. crown 8vo, 9s.

**CANADA UNDER BRITISH RULE, 1760-1900.** By Sir J. G. BOURINOT, LL.D. K.C.M.G. With 8 Maps. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**The REVOLUTIONARY and NAPOLEONIC ERA, 1789-1815.** By J. HOLLAND ROSE, M.A. With Maps and Plans. Third Impression. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

**OUTLINES of ENGLISH INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.** By W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D., and Miss E. A. MCARTHUR. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 4s.

London: C. J. CLAY & SONS, Cambridge University Press Warehouse, Ave Maria Lane.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

FROM  
**MR. MURRAY'S LATEST LIST.**

NOW READY.  
**THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.**

No. 390. APRIL, 1902. Price 6s.

*Contents.*

1. The SACRED BOOKS of the EAST.
2. The NOVELS of GIOVANNI VERGA.
3. ZIONISM and ANTI-SEMITISM.
4. The EVOLUTION of MUSIC.
5. The GABRIC REVIVAL in LITERATURE.
6. MEDIEVAL LIBRARIES.
7. The ART of LEGISLATION.
8. MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS.
9. ENGLAND THROUGH FRENCH SPECTACLES.
10. TWO OXFORD HISTORIANS:  
I. JOHN RICHARD GREEN.  
II. SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER.
11. The LIBERAL DEBACLE.
12. TURKEY and ARMENIA.
13. MR. KIDD on CIVILISATION.
14. The LOCAL-OPTION EDUCATION BILL.

A CHEAPER EDITION.

Uniform with 'The Origin of Species,' &c. 2s. 6d. net.

**CHARLES DARWIN: his Life told**  
in an Autobiographical Chapter, and in a Selected Series of his Published Letters. Edited by his Son, FRANCIS DARWIN, Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge. With a Photogravure Portrait. Large crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net. [Now ready.]

**The CAREER and CORRESPONDENCE** of the Right Honble. Sir WILLIAM ARTHUR WHITE, G.C.B. G.C.M.G., British Ambassador at Constantinople 1885-1891. By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. With a Portrait. Demy 8vo, 12s. net. [Just out.]

NEW EDITION.

**The FINE ARTS. The Origin,**  
Aims, and Condition of Artistic Work as applied to Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. By G. BALDWIN BROWN, M.A., Professor of Fine Art in the University of Edinburgh; formerly Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. With many New Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s. net. [Just out.]

**SAVAGE ISLAND. An Account of**  
a Mission to Niue and Tonga in the Pacific Ocean. By BASIL THOMSON, lately H.M. Special Commissioner. With Map and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. [Ready next week.]

THREE NEW NOVELS.

**The RESCUE.** By Anne Douglas  
SEDGWICK, Author of 'The Confounding of Camelia.' Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net. [Just out.]

**The VALLEY of DECISION.** By  
EDITH WHARTON, Author of 'A Gift from the Grave,' 'Crucial Instances,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s. [Just out.]

**HIGH TREASON: a Tale of the**  
Days of George II. Crown 8vo, 6s. [Just out.]  
"Well arranged, well constructed, well sustained, and admirably written."—*World*.  
"The kind of book that one wants to read through at a sitting without skipping a single page."  
Aberdeen Free Press.

NEW VOLUME IN THE  
**HOME AND SCHOOL LIBRARY.**

Edited by LAURIE MAGNUS, M.A.,  
Magdalen College, Oxford.

**A SHORT HISTORY of COINS and CURRENCY.** By LORD AVEBURY, F.R.S., &c. With many Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo, 2s. [Just out.]

**CONTENTIO VERITATIS. Essays**  
in Constructive Theology. By SIX OXFORD TUTORs. 8vo, 12s. net. [Just out.]

*Contents.*

1. The ULTIMATE BASIS of THEISM. By the Rev. H. Rashdall.
2. The PERSON of CHRIST. By the Rev. W. R. Inge.
3. The TEACHING of CHRIST. By the Rev. H. L. Wild.
4. The PERMANENT RELIGIOUS VALUE of the OLD TESTAMENT. By the Rev. C. F. Burney.
5. MODERN CRITICISM and the NEW TESTAMENT. By the Rev. W. C. Allen.
6. The CHURCH. By the Rev. A. J. Carlyle.
7. The SACRAMENTS. By the Rev. W. R. Inge.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

SPECIAL  
ANNOUNCEMENT.

# THE EDINBURGH FOLIO SHAKESPEARE.

A LIMITED EDITION, in Forty Parts.

Edited by W. E. HENLEY.

640 Copies only for Europe.

The object of the Publisher is to produce the Works of Shakespeare in a form as dignified and beautiful as paper and print can make it. The object of the Editor is to produce, as he says, "pre-eminently the Shakespeare of all them that love, not to dispute about readings but, to read." He will keep as close to the First Folio as he can, and will trust to common-sense and a becoming reverence for his author for the rest. There will be no mass of commentary to mar the simplicity of the general design. Such notes as are given will be mainly glossarial, and set forth unobtrusively at the foot of the page. The printing is the special effort of Messrs. T. & A. Constable, of Edinburgh, and the book will take permanent rank as one of the classic examples of modern typography. After the 640 Sets for sale in this country are printed the type will be broken up. **LESS THAN HALF OF THE EDITION REMAINS UNSOLD.** The Edinburgh Folio will be issued in Forty Parts, all so paged as to be bound in Ten Volumes; yet each Part will be complete in itself, and so cased in temporary binding that it may be handled with convenience and stand uninjured in the library. It will be illustrated by 10 authentic Portraits, several of Shakespeare himself, and others of Jonson, Fletcher, Burbage, Southampton, and Pembroke. Each Volume will be numbered. The Parts are being issued fortnightly at Five Shillings net each, but the Work will be sold only in complete Sets.

TWELVE PARTS  
ARE NOW READY.

The ATHENÆUM says:—

"It is a book to rejoice the heart of the bibliophile."

The SPECTATOR says:—

"It is difficult for the lover of Shakespeare and the lover of books to curb his enthusiasm at the thought of this delightful issue."

The SCOTSMAN says:—

"As handsome a page as ever served to carry the words of a poet.....The book is worthy both of its author and its editor. Every one who loves literature will desire to possess it."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE says:—

"It has something of the feeling which distinguished the noble tomes of the Elizabethan age. In other words, its chief merit is perfect simplicity.....It hands on the old tradition of the printer's art: it is worthy to rank with the books designed by such masters of their craft as Aldus, Elzevir, Plantin, and Baskerville."

Prof. DOWDEN writes in the BOOKMAN:—

"No edition of Shakespeare more beautiful than this new 'Folio' published by Mr. Grant Richards has appeared."

The OUTLOOK says:—

"A thing of beauty on paper that will last almost for ever."

Mr. Grant Richards will have pleasure in sending post free, upon application, a Prospectus, with a specimen page, printed on the paper used in the Edition.

London: GRANT RICHARDS, 48, Leicester Square.



**BARRY PAIN'S**

**NEW HUMOROUS NOVEL,**

**THE ONE BEFORE,**

WITH EIGHTY ILLUSTRATIONS

BY

**TOM BROWNE,**

**WILL BE PUBLISHED ON**

**APRIL 29.**

Price 3s. 6d.

**TESTAMENTS**

BY

**JOHN DAVIDSON.**

—  
*READY SHORTLY.*

No. III.

**THE TESTAMENT**

OF AN

**EMPIRE-BUILDER.**

One Shilling net.

—  
*AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.*

No. I.

**THE TESTAMENT**

OF A

**VIVISECTOR.**

Sixpence net.

"The question is simply, Has Mr. Davidson written a strong poem? The answer is, Yes. The 'Vivisector' is a figure so majestic that, in the words of Poe,—

Hell rising from a thousand thrones (Should) do (him) reverence."

—*Academy.*

No. II.

**THE TESTAMENT**

OF A

**MAN FORBID.**

Sixpence net.

"Poetry anyhow; words that spring together with cohesion, alive and instinct with beauty. The poem is, in our judgment, the best thing he has done."—*Pilot.*

London: GRANT RICHARDS, 48, Leicester Square, W.C.

## NEW BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

**THE LADY PARAMOUNT.  
THE LADY PARAMOUNT.**By the Author of  
'THE CARDINAL'S SNUFF-BOX.'  
'THE CARDINAL'S SNUFF-BOX.'**THE LADY PARAMOUNT.  
THE LADY PARAMOUNT.**

FIRST REVIEW.

"We doubt if it would be possible to point to another living writer who has quite this gift of nervous, romantic suggestion.....Mr. Harland has made a place for himself among his contemporaries, and he fills it with becoming propriety."—*Daily Chronicle*.

**The LADY PARAMOUNT.** By  
HENRY HARLAND. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**The DECOY: a Novel.** By Francis  
DANA. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"A 'live' book, in which real people move and act, and which has the added grace of a strong dash of humour."—*Spectator*.

**The LONG DUEL: a Play.** By Mrs.  
W. K. CLIFFORD. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

**AMERICA; the LAND of CON-  
TRASTS: a Briton's View of his American  
Kin.** By JAMES FULLARTON MUIRHEAD.  
New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

**TERRORS of the LAW.** Being the  
Portraits of Three Lawyers—the Original Weir  
of Hermiston, "Bloody Jeffreys," and "The  
Bluidy Advocate Mackenzie." By FRANCIS  
WATT, Author of 'The Law's Lumber Room.'  
With 3 Photogravure Portraits. Fcap. 8vo,  
4s. 6d. net.

**DANTE and the DIVINE COMEDY:**  
Studies and Notes. By W. J. PAYLING  
WRIGHT. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

**JANE AUSTEN: her Homes and  
her Friends.** By CONSTANCE HILL. With  
numerous Black-and-White Illustrations by  
Ellen G. Hill. Together with Photogravure  
and Colotype Portraits, &c. Demy 8vo, gilt  
top, 21s. net.

**IN MY VICARAGE GARDEN and  
ELSEWHERE.** By the Rev. CANON ELLA-  
COMBE, Author of 'In a Gloucestershire  
Garden.' With a Photogravure Portrait.  
Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

**OF GARDENS.** An Essay by Francis  
BACON. With an Introduction by HELEN  
MILMAN. Frontispiece and Cover-Design by  
Edmund H. New. Demy 16mo, 2s. 6d. net.

**THE WORKS OF  
STEPHEN PHILLIPS.**

Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

TWENTY-SECOND THOUSAND.

**PAOLO and FRANCESCA: a Tragedy**  
in Four Acts.

TENTH THOUSAND.

**ULYSSES.** A Drama in a Prologue  
and Three Acts.

TWENTY-FIRST THOUSAND.

**HEROD: a Tragedy in Three Acts.**

TWELFTH EDITION.

**POEMS,** with which is incorporated  
CHRIST in HADES.

JOHN LANE, Publisher, London and New York.

## MESSRS. LONGMANS &amp; CO.'S LIST.

NEW VOLUME OF THE "BADMINTON LIBRARY."

**MOTORS AND MOTOR-DRIVING.**

By ALFRED C. HARMSWORTH.

With Contributions by the Marquis de CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, the Hon. JOHN SCOTT-  
MONTAGU, R. J. MECREDY, the Hon. C. S. ROLLS, Sir DAVID SALOMONS, Bart., HENRY  
STURMEY, J. ST. LOE STRACHEY, the Right Hon. Sir J. H. A. MACDONALD, and others.

With 13 Plates and 136 Illustrations in the Text by H. M. Brock, Holland Tringham,  
and from Photographs.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 9s. net; half bound, 12s. net.

\*\* A Cloth Box for use when Motoring, price 2s. net.

Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

**THE GERMAN EMPIRE OF TO-DAY:**

Outlines of its Formation and Development.

By "VERITAS."

"The extraordinary increase of the trade and shipping of Germany in the last five or six years is in itself a sufficient  
reason for the book. There must be many business men in this country who want to know exactly what the German  
situation is, and whose want is supplied by the volume before us."—*Athenæum*.

Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

**TOMMY CORNSTALK:**

Being Some Account of the Less Notable Features of the South African War from the  
Point of View of the Australian Ranks.

By J. H. M. ABBOTT, late Corporal First Australian Horse.

"A more valuable book has not yet been written, nor one more vivid, nor one more interesting. The opinion which  
the British soldier entertains of the Australian we already know. It has been written in despatches. But the opinion  
which the Australian has of his fellow-in-arms we have only guessed at. In this book we have it."—*Daily Graphic*.

**SEVENTY-ONE DAYS' CAMPING IN MOROCCO.**

By LADY GROVE.

With Photogravure Portrait and 32 Illustrations from Photographs. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

"The book is full of delightful information, and reveals the writer as one with a strong character, a quick sense of  
humour, and a power of seeing the essential truth of things through their often romantic and picturesque exteriors, which  
is by no means too common."—*Graphic*.

**CHINA WAR, 1860: Letters and Journals.** By Major-General

G. ALLGOOD, C.B., formerly Lieut. G. ALLGOOD, 1st Division China Field Force. With 24 Illustrations, 17 Maps,  
and 2 Plans. Demy 4to, 12s. 6d. net.

"We need not say more than that Major-General Allgood has done a service of no small value to the historian by  
publishing this book."—*Spectator*.

"We have never seen better photographs than the large panoramic pictures of Talien Bay, and Hong Kong. Though  
the photographs date from more than forty years back, they would not be excelled at the present time."

*Army and Navy Gazette.***CHINA and the POWERS: a Narrative of the Outbreak of 1900.**

By H. C. THOMSON, Author of 'The Chitral Campaign,' &amp;c. With 30 Illustrations and 2 Maps. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

**The ELEMENTS of MIND: being an Examination into the**

Nature of the First Division of the Substances of Life. By H. JAMYN BROOKS. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

**The GROWTH and DECLINE of the FRENCH MONARCHY.**

By JAMES MACKINNON, Ph.D., Examiner in History in the University of Edinburgh; Author of 'The Union of  
England and Scotland,' 'The History of Edward the Third,' &c. 8vo, 21s. net. [In a few days.]

**The OLD ROYAL PALACE of WHITEHALL.** By Edgar

SHEPPARD, D.D., Sub-Dean of H.M. Chapels Royal, Sub-Almoner to the King; Author of 'Memorials of St.  
James's Palace.' With 6 Photogravure Plates and 33 other Illustrations. Medium 8vo, 21s. net.

**THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.**

No. 400.

APRIL, 1902.

8vo, price 6s.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. WAR as a TEACHER of WAR.                     | 7. JOHN RICHARD GREEN.   |
| 2. A WHIG LADY of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.       | 8. The ENGLISH FORESTS and FORESTAL LAWS of<br>the THIRTEENTH CENTURY. |
| 3. The RECENT HISTORY of ABYSSINIA.             | 9. ASSYRIAN POLITICS.  |
| 4. The RABBIT.                                  | 10. M. ANATOLE FRANCE.   |
| 5. The DEATH LEGEND in FOLK-LORE.               | 11. LIFE of NAPOLEON I.  |
| 6. BRITISH POLICY in PERSIA and ASIATIC TURKEY. | 12. LORD ROSBERRY and the OPPOSITION.                                  |

LONGMANS, GREEN &amp; CO. London, New York, and Bombay.



## MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE &amp; CO.'S LIST.

## FICTION.

Crown 8vo, 6s. each.

**AUDREY.**By MARY JOHNSTON. Illustrated.  
[Third English Edition.]**BY ORDER  
OF THE COMPANY.**By MARY JOHNSTON.  
[Tenth English Edition.]**THE OLD DOMINION.**By MARY JOHNSTON.  
[Seventh English Edition.]**ELMA TREVOR.**By the COUNTESS of DARNLEY and  
R. LL. HODGSON.**A BOOK OF STORIES.**By G. S. STREET,  
Author of 'The Trials of the Bantocks.'"There are only seven stories in this volume, but the discriminating reader would gladly give in exchange seventy times seven of the current novels of commerce."—*Times*.**The MAKING of a COUNTRY  
HOME.** By J. P. MOWBRAY, Author of 'A Journey to Nature.' Illustrated. 6s. net."Delightful. Not a line of the charming romance of ways and means escaped us."  
*Pall Mall Gazette*.**The BATTLEGROUND.** By Ellen GLASGOW, Author of 'Phases of an Inferior Planet.' [Shortly.]**The BLAZED TRAIL.** By Stewart E. WHITE, Author of 'The Westerners.' Illustrated. [Shortly.]**The FORERUNNER.** By Dmitri MEREJKOWSKI. [Shortly.]**The DEATH of the GODS.** By Dmitri MEREJKOWSKI.**The MAN WHO KNEW BETTER.** By TOM GALLON.**WHEN the LAND was YOUNG.** By LAFAYETTE McLAWS.**NEW CANTERBURY TALES.** By MAURICE HEWLETT.**CARDIGAN.** By R. W. Chambers.**STEPHEN CALINARI.** By Julian STURGIS.**LOVE LIKE a GIPSY.** By Bernard CAPEL.**The WHITE COTTAGE.** By "Zack."**ENSIGN KNIGHTLEY.** By A. E. W. MASON.**TWO SIDES of a QUESTION.** By MAY SINCLAIR.**The SHIP'S ADVENTURE.** By W. CLARK RUSSELL.

## LIBRARY BOOKS.

**TIBERIUS the TYRANT.** By John CHARLES TARVER, Author of 'Gustave Flaubert,' &c. Demy 8vo, 15s. net.**FRENCH ART.** Classical and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture. By M. C. BROWNELL. With 48 Illustrations. Imperial 8vo, 21s. net.**MOTOR VEHICLES and MOTORS.** By W. WORRY BEAUMONT, M.I.C.E. With 450 Illustrations. 42s. net."The standard work on the subject."—*Field*.**MAXIMILIAN I. (Stanhope Essay.)** By R. W. SETON WATSON. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 5s. net. [Next week.]**FIVE STUART PRINCESSES.** Edited by ROBERT S. RAIT. Fully Illustrated. 12s. 6d. net."Certain of popularity.....An attractive volume..... Excellent portrait."—*Westminster Gazette*.**PETER III., EMPEROR of RUSSIA.** The Story of a Crisis and a Crime. By R. NISBET BAIN. Illustrated. 10s. 6d. net."His monograph has all the attraction and symmetry of a well-told romance."—*Daily News*.**The FIGHT with FRANCE for NORTH AMERICA.** By A. G. BRADLEY, Author of 'Wolfe.' A New Illustrated Edition. 6s.**The COMMONWEALTH as PUBLICAN.** By JOHN WALKER, M.A. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

An up-to-date treatise on the proposals to municipalize the drink traffic on the lines of the Gothenburg system.

**DANTE and GIOVANNI del VIRGILIO.** By PHILIP H. WICKSTEED and EDMUND G. GARDNER. Demy 8vo, 12s."Will appeal alike to the expert and the humble reader who yet takes an interest in Dante and his circle. We have here what we welcome none the less because it has been long delayed, a complete edition of Dante's 'Latin Eclogues' and Del Virgilio's literary remains."  
*Saturday Review*.**WOMEN and MEN of the FRENCH RENAISSANCE.** By EDITH SICHEL. Second Impression. Illustrated. 16s. net.**ASIA and EUROPE.** By Meredith TOWNSEND. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.**The PASTON LETTERS, 1422-1509.** 4 vols. crown 8vo. Edited by JAMES GAIRDNER, C.B. 21s. net.**CONSTABLE'S TIME TABLE of MODERN HISTORY.** Arranged by M. MORISON. 12s. 6d. net.**INVENTORIES of CHRIST-CHURCH, CANTERBURY.** By L. G. WICKHAM LEGG and W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE. Demy 8vo, 21s. net."A valuable contribution to church history."—*Spectator*.**ENGLISH CORONATION RECORDS.** Edited by L. G. WICKHAM LEGG. Fully illustrated. 31s. 6d. net.**FARTHEST NORTH.** By Fridtjof NANSEN. Illustrated. 6s.**The ALPS from END to END.** By Sir WILLIAM MARTIN CONWAY. Illustrated by A. D. McCormick. 6s.**RUPERT, PRINCE PALATINE.** By EVA SCOTT. With Photogravure Frontispiece. 6s.**The HOUSEHOLD of the LAFAYETTES.** By EDITH SICHEL. With Photogravure Frontispiece. 6s.**The KINGDOM of the YELLOW ROBE (SIAM).** By ERNEST YOUNG. Fully illustrated by A. E. Norbury. 6s.**AMONG the HIMALAYAS.** By Major L. A. WADDELL. Illustrated by A. D. McCormick. 6s.**The WATERLOO CAMPAIGN, 1815.** By Capt. WILLIAM SIBORNE. Illustrated with Portraits, Maps, and Plans. 6s.

## THE NEW QUARTERLY.

**THE ANCESTOR.**

An Illustrated Quarterly Review of County and Family History, Heraldry, and Antiquities.

5s. net.

Amongst the Contributors to No. 1 are:—

The EARL of MALMESBURY,  
Sir GEORGE SITWELL, Bt.,  
Lady VICTORIA MANNERS,  
W. A. LINDSAY, K.C.,  
Sir H. MAXWELL-LYTE,  
J. HORACE ROUND, M.A.,  
W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, F.S.A.,

AND

OSWALD BARRON, F.S.A.

## SOME PRESS OPINIONS.

The STANDARD says:

"Printed in old-faced type, and neatly bound in studious-looking boards, the new periodical makes a very handsome appearance. The pages of the *Ancestor* are brightened by portraits, illustrations of old armorial glass, and so on. It is edited carefully and with knowledge, and should command popularity among the large number of readers to whom it appeals."

The GLOBE says:

"Clearly printed on good paper, and freely and excellently illustrated. The literary contents of the number are of solid and varied interest. Altogether, the *Ancestor* is quite admirable in its aims, which it seems determined to achieve in scholarly and attractive fashion."

The ATHENÆUM says:

"Thoroughly original in scope and style, the publishers are to be congratulated on its effective appearance. The *Ancestor* intends to apply the spirit of a new and conscientious criticism to the revived interest in genealogy and family history."

The TIMES says:

"Such a new departure is certainly designed to fill a want which has long been felt, and the names of its contributors guarantee the accuracy and importance of its contents."

**THE STALL PLATES OF  
THE KNIGHTS OF THE  
ORDER OF THE GARTER,  
1348-1485.**

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, F.S.A.

Imperial 8vo. With 90 Full-Page Coloured Plates printed upon Japan vellum.

Edition limited to 500 Copies.

Complete in 1 vol., 6l. net. Also sold in Eight Parts, 12s. 6d. net each.

"A long-promised and most important heraldic work.....Cannot fail to be of historic value."  
*Athenæum*.

ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE &amp; CO., LIMITED, Westminster.

## MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

LIBRARY EDITION NOW READY.

### A HISTORY OF GREECE

To the Death of Alexander the Great.

By Prof. J. B. BURY, M.A. Hon. Litt.D. Hon. LL.D.

With Maps and Plans. 2 vols. 8vo, 25s. net.

1902 ISSUE NOW READY.

THE

### STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK.

Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1902.

Edited by J. SCOTT KELTIE, LL.D.

Revised Officially. With 8 Maps. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

### BENJAMIN KIDD'S NEW BOOK.

#### PRINCIPLES OF WESTERN CIVILISATION.

Demy 8vo, 15s. net.

### THE SCENERY OF ENGLAND AND THE CAUSES TO WHICH IT IS DUE.

By the Right Hon. LORD AVEBURY,  
F.R.S. D.C.L. LL.D.

With numerous Illustrations, Diagrams, and Map.  
8vo, 15s. net.

Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

### OUTLINES of METAPHYSICS. By

Prof. JOHN S. MACKENZIE, M.A. Glasg. Litt.D. Camb.

PILOT.—"A useful introduction to a great subject, and students who find their ideas in confusion should be especially helped by it."

### A SHORT HISTORY of GERMANY.

By ERNEST F. HENDERSON. 2 vols. 8vo, 17s. net.

### The DEVELOPMENT of CABINET GOVERNMENT in ENGLAND. By MARY T. BLAN-

VELT, M.A. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

### THE LEVEL of SOCIAL MOTION.

An Inquiry into the Future Conditions of Human Society. By MICHAEL A. LANE.

APRIL NUMBERS NOW READY.

### THE JOURNAL OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES.

Published Quarterly.

Price 3s. net. Yearly Volume, 14s. net.

Annual Subscription, post free, 10s. net.

Contents:—THE MANIFOLD UNITY of CHRISTIAN LIFE. By the Rev. P. N. Waggett, S.S.J.E.—THE JEWISH ANTECEDENTS of the EUCHARIST. By the Rev. G. H. Box.—THE GENUINENESS of the SARDICAN CANONS. By C. H. Turner.—DOCUMENTS.—NOTES and STUDIES. REVIEWS.—CHRONICLE.

### THE JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Edited by I. ABRAHAM and C. G. MONTEFIORE.

Price 3s. 6d. Annual Subscription, post free, 11s.

Contents:—ISRAEL and TOTEMISM. By Stanley A. Cook.—SAADYANA. Third Article. By Prof. S. Schechter.—WHAT JEWS MAY LEARN FROM HARNACK. By Dr. Felix Perles.—FROM the LIEDER and GEDANKEN of FRUG. Translated by Miss Helena Frank.—Der SUDARABISCHE SIDDUR und JAHJA SALIH'S COMMENTAR zu DEMSELBEN. By Prof. W. Bacher.—NOTE on J. Q. R., XIV., pp. 307-311. By the Rev. G. Margoliouth.—DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of HEBREW MSS. of the MONTEFIORE LIBRARY. III. By Dr. H. Hirschfeld.

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED, London.

## HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW LIST.

### EAST of PARIS: Sketches in the

Gatinais, the Bourbonnais, and Champagne. By M. BETHAM-EDWARDS, Author of 'France of To-day,' &c. In 1 vol. demy 8vo, with Coloured Illustrations from Paintings by Henry E. Detmold. 7s. 6d. net.

[In the press.]

### FRIENDS THAT FAIL NOT:

Light Essays concerning Books. By CECIL HEADLAM, Author of 'The Story of Nuremberg,' &c. 1 vol. crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

### BREAKING and RIDING, with

MILITARY COMMENTARIES. By JAMES FILLIS, Ecuyer en Chef to the Central Cavalry School at St. Petersburg. Translated by M. H. HAYES. In 1 vol. medium 8vo, with 70 Illustrations from Drawings and Photographs. 16s. net.

### LODGE'S PEERAGE, BARONET-

AGE, and KNIGHTAGE for 1902. Seventy-first Edition. In 1 vol. 8vo, extra cloth, gilt edges, 31s. 6d. net.

### HORSES on BOARD SHIP: a Guide

to their Management. By Capt. M. H. HAYES, F.R.C.V.S., Author of 'Points of a Horse,' 'Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners,' &c. In 1 vol. crown 8vo, with numerous Illustrations from Photographs taken by the Author during a Voyage to South Africa with Horses. 3s. 6d. net.

### SECOND EDITION of MEXICO as

I SAW IT. By Mrs. ALEC TWEEDIE. With numerous Illustrations from Photographs and Sketches by the Author, and New Map of Mexico. 1 vol. crown 4to, 21s. net.

## THE NEW NOVELS.

### THE AWAKENING. By Helen

BODDINGTON. In 1 vol. 6s. [In the press.]

### MOCK BEGGARS' HALL. By M.

BETHAM EDWARDS, Author of 'A Storm-rent Sky,' 'A Suffolk Courtship,' &c. 1 vol. 6s.

### The EVESHAMS. By Edmund

WHITE (James Blythe Patton), Author of 'Bijli the Dancer,' &c. 1 vol. 6s.

### The SILENT BATTLE. By

Mrs. C. N. WILLIAMSON, Author of 'The Barn Stormers,' 'The Newspaper Girl,' &c. 1 vol. 6s.

### SECOND EDITION of ROSANNE.

By NETTA SYRETT, Author of 'Nobody's Fault,' 'The Tree of Life,' &c. 1 vol. 6s.

### WOMAN and MOSES. By Lucas

CLEEVE, Author of 'The Real Christian,' 'Plato's Handmaiden,' 1 vol. 6s.

### UNDER CLOISTER STONES: a

Tale of Buried Treasure. By ALFRED E. KNIGHT, Author of 'The Scuttling of the Kingfisher,' &c. 1 vol. 3s. 6d.

### FLOWER and THORN. By Beatrice

WHITBY, Author of 'The Awakening of Mary Fenwick,' &c. 6s.

### IN SPITE of ALL. By Edna Lyall,

Author of 'Donovan,' 'We Two,' &c. 6s.

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,  
13, Great Marlborough Street.

## MR. T. FISHER UNWIN'S LIST.

NOW READY EVERYWHERE.

A NEW BOOK BY PROF. VILLARI.

## THE BARBARIAN INVASION OF ITALY

By the Author of 'Girolamo Savonarola,' 'Life and Times of Niccolo Machiavelli,' and 'The History of Florence.'

Illustrated, and with 3 Maps, 2 vols. demy 8vo, cloth, 32s.

Contents:—Book I. From the Decline of the Roman Empire to Odovacer.—Book II. Goths and Byzantines.—Book III. The Longobards.—Book IV. The Franks and the Fall of the Longobard Kingdom.

### JOSEPHINE, EMPRESS of the

FRENCH. By FREDERICK A. OBER. Illustrated. Third Edition. 7s. 6d. net.

### The MODERN CHRONICLES of

FROISSART. Told and Pictured by F. C. GOULD. Third Edition. Fcap. 4to, 3s. 6d.

"Emphatically a book to buy and to keep—if possible. But borrowers will be plentiful."—*Contemporary Review*.

### JAPAN, OUR NEW ALLY. By Alfred

STEAD. With an Introduction by the MARQUIS ITO. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

"An interesting and important book, published opportunely, and deserving to be extensively read." W. L. COURTNEY in the *Daily Telegraph*.

### The BEGINNING of SOUTH

AFRICAN HISTORY. By Dr. G. MCALL THEAL. With Maps and Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 16s.

"His account should be studied by every one who desires to become acquainted with the foundations, ethical, political, and social, upon which the present condition of South Africa is based."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### LABOUR LEGISLATION, LABOUR

MOVEMENTS, and LABOUR LEADERS. By GEORGE HOWELL. Demy 8vo, with Frontispiece Portrait. 10s. 6d.

"A volume of deep interest and of real historic value." *Daily News*.

### "A NORTHERN BLACKMORE."—*Outlook*, MISTRESS BARBARA CUNLIFFE.

By HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE. Price 6s.

"The best thing that Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe has done yet."—*World*.

"The novel is indeed a fine one."—*Spectator*.

## SIX NEW NOVELS.

Price 6s. each.

1. SHACKLETT. By Walter Barr.

2. BLUE LILIES. By Lucas Cleeve.

3. The LAKE of PALMS. By Romesh DUTT, C.I.E. With Frontispiece.

4. A GIRL of the MULTITUDE. By the Author of 'The Letters of her Mother to Elizabeth.' (45th Thousand.)

5. The INSANE ROOT. By Mrs. CAMPBELL PRAED.

6. The MATING of a DOVE. By MARY E. MANN.

THE CHILDREN'S STUDY.

### ENGLAND. By Francis E. Cooke.

Third Edition. Long 8vo, 2s. 6d. Other Volumes in the same Series:—SCOTLAND, IRELAND, GERMANY, OLD TALES from GREECE, FRANCE, ROME, SPAIN, CANADA.

## "THE STORY of the NATIONS."

SUBSCRIPTION EDITION, 56 vols. 8s. net.

"It is almost impossible to over-estimate the value of a series of carefully prepared volumes such as are the majority of those comprising this library."—*Guardian*.

Full particulars sent on receipt of post card.

T. FISHER UNWIN, Paternoster Square, E.C.



SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902.

## CONTENTS.

THE STORY OF THE KHEDIVATE ... ..	PAGE 489
LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM WHITE ... ..	490
PROF. NICHOLSON'S POLITICAL ECONOMY AND THE BUDGET ... ..	491
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BESANT ... ..	492
THE SCOTCH IN GERMANY ... ..	493
NEW NOVELS (Desiderio; The Under-Secretary; Rash Conclusions; A Damsel or Two; In the Shadow of the Purple) ... ..	495
SCOTCH HISTORY ... ..	495
SHORT STORIES ... ..	496
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Tommy Cornstalk; The Statesman's Year-Book; Mr. Headlam's Essays; State Trials; Derby School Register; Crockford and other Annuals) ... ..	496-497
LIST OF NEW BOOKS ... ..	497
PITT AND GENERAL MIRANDA; SIR ASTON COKAIN'S WORKS; HIBBERT SALE ... ..	498-499
LITERARY GOSSIP ... ..	500
SCIENCE—GEOLOGICAL LITERATURE; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP ... ..	500-502
FINE ARTS—MANUAL OF GREEK HISTORICAL INSCRIPTIONS; HANDBOOKS OF THE GREAT CRAFTSMEN; DR. GLÜCK ON 'DER WAHRE NAME DES MEISTERS D'V'; SALES; GOSSIP ... ..	503-505
MUSIC—Mlle. SANDRA DROUCKER'S RECITAL; MR. G. A. CLINTON'S CHAMBER CONCERT; MR. KELLEY COLE'S RECITAL; A NEW AUTOGRAPH OF BACH; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK ... ..	505-506
DRAMA—DELAUNAY'S REMINISCENCES; 'THE END OF A STORY'; GOSSIP ... ..	506-508

## LITERATURE

*The Story of the Khedivate.* By Edward Dicey, C.B. (Livingtons.)

WE are not sure that there was any urgent need of a new "story" of the Khedivate, considering the multitude of books on the subject from Baron de Malortie to Mr. Silva White; but if such a work had to be executed, Mr. Dicey is in many ways fitted for the task. He has a vast acquaintance with Egyptian officials, knew the Khedive Ismail well, and has visited Cairo times out of mind. As an experienced publicist he has the knack of putting facts clearly and effectively, whilst his guarded and judicial manner inspires confidence. At least we may feel satisfied that Mr. Dicey never allows his judgment to be led astray by warmth of admiration or enthusiasm for men and measures—unless, perhaps, in the case of Nubar Pasha, for whose character and disinterestedness he entertains a possibly exaggerated esteem. The book is a strictly political history; it traces the successive stages in the gradual process which converted Egypt from a practically independent Oriental state into a thinly veiled dependency of Great Britain. It has nothing to do with those administrative and other reforms which Lord Milner handled with unique skill in his 'England and Egypt,' nor with the "expansion" and progress which formed the subject of Mr. Silva White's elaborate volume. Mr. Dicey is no great believer in reforms in an Eastern community; we are not sure that he believes very earnestly in Lord Cromer, still less in Lord Kitchener. Indeed, he goes so far as to admit that he has no abiding faith in progress or even in human nature. He doubts whether the Egyptians appreciate the benefits showered upon them during the past twenty years, and here we are disposed to agree with him, though we cannot see that their gratitude or ingratitude makes the smallest difference in our duty. The main argument in the volume is the proof—scarcely necessary after all the Blue-books—of the extreme unwillingness of

England to go to Egypt at all, and of the frequent but vain efforts made by successive Governments to escape from the responsibility—notably by the Wolff-Mukhtar Convention of 1887. Now that we are there, and are compelled to stay there by French opposition to every movement of escape, we have to make the best we can of the administrative problems. Mr. Dicey, of course, entertains not the slightest doubt that our retirement would be the signal for instant retrogression, and aptly tells a story bearing on this:—

"A year or two ago there was a dinner given at Cairo, at which there were present most of the British officials who have taken leading parts in the reorganization of Egypt. The conversation naturally turned upon the marvellous transformation effected under British administration, and not unnaturally there was a certain amount of self-laudation. Amongst the guests was an old Anglo-Indian visitor to Egypt, who had held high office in the Indian service. On a pause in the conversation, this gentleman remarked: 'I agree with everything I have heard said about the good work that has been done in Egypt; but it seems to me we are apt to forget that this work has really been done by one man, and one man only.' Some dissent was expressed by the rest of the company, and the visitor was asked to name the man to whom he considered the credit of having transformed Egypt was solely due. 'His name,' the visitor replied, 'is known to all of you. It is Tommy Atkins.' This is the plain truth. Tommy Atkins's presence in Cairo is the bottom fact of the Egyptian situation."

It is argued that it is more than doubtful whether the present system in Egypt is at all calculated to teach her how to govern herself in accordance with the late Lord Dufferin's famous counsel of perfection of February, 1883:—

"Our theory of teaching Egypt how to govern herself, by enabling her to enjoy the advantages of just, honest, and progressive administration under British control, however sincerely the theory was conceived, and however loyally it has been carried out, was based on a delusion. England has indeed succeeded in establishing a system of administration in Egypt, which is an enormous improvement upon any government the country has ever known; but this system depends for its vitality upon its being carried out by British officials. If the work was left in the hands of native officials, not subject to British authority, the old abuses of all Oriental government would revive at once. Tutelage is an excellent system for administering the affairs of persons incompetent to manage their affairs by themselves; but this system does not tend to render the persons under tutelage competent administrators. No wise man uses the word 'never' with regard to the future. I do not say, therefore, that a time will never come when Egypt is fit for self-government, but I do say the prospect of this consummation being accomplished is too remote to enter into the considerations of practical statesmanship."

He goes on to say, frankly enough, that he does not think it would be for the interest of England or of Egypt herself that it should enter into the domain of practical politics; but even if it were desirable, "I should say the method adopted, of training Egypt to self-government by placing every department of the public service under British control, was singularly ill-adapted to effect the end desired." It will be seen that Mr. Dicey is somewhat of a pessimist in his views; and in his treatment of the

Gordon episode he shows the same coldness of appreciation. Without denying Gordon's eccentricity, it may be urged that we have here hardly a fair statement of the case. Mr. Dicey wholly ignores the success of the Ever-Victorious Army, and of Gordon's first government of the Sudan.

Perhaps the best parts of the book are those relating to that meteoric luminary the Khedive Ismail, whom Mr. Dicey evidently appreciated far better than his virtuous but uninteresting successor. Writing with that air of a Court familiar which is a favourite pose of our author, he says:—

"It has been my fortune in life to have seen a good deal of many exiled kings, princes, potentates, and statesmen. However they might differ in other respects, they all shared one hope and one delusion. The hope was to return to the country where they had ruled in the days of their glory; the delusion was an unshakable belief that their country was longing for their return. Ismail, though a shrewd man of the world, with a very low estimate of human nature, cherished this hope and this delusion with a conviction impervious to the evidence of facts. He had no intellectual pursuits; he was not a keen sportsman; he took no interest in foreign countries or their politics, except in as far as they affected, or might affect, the fortunes of Egypt in connection with his own. Gambling for lower stakes than a throne was not a habit for which he entertained the passion of so many Orientals. Even sensual pleasures attracted him, mainly as a means of passing the time, rather than as pursuits delectable in themselves. The schemes evolved in that subtle brain were of the most fantastic order. At one time he looked to Italy, to France, to Germany, and even to England, to bring about, if not his reinstatement in power, his return to Egypt. At another period he counted on the Sultan, on Arabi, or the Mahdi, to assist him in the attainment of his ambition.....His purse was always open to any suggestion that by the expenditure of money he could command services which might tell in favour of his restoration. The more circuitous, the more underhand, the more connected with intrigue these services might be, the more they appealed to his Oriental imagination."

Indeed, a Frenchman, who knew the ex-Khedive well, used to say that it was impossible to fathom the workings of his mind:—

"If I told him that by paying a thousand pounds to a French Minister, who was notoriously in want of money, he could secure the Minister's influence with the Government, he would never believe the truth of my statement. But if I told him that the confidential secretary of the Minister had an intrigue with his employer's wife, and was at the same time in love with a ballet-girl, and that by bribing the girl's mother he could indirectly secure the services of the Minister, he would give me any sum I asked without further questions."

This really illustrates Ismail's diplomacy to perfection. Notwithstanding his foibles and his intrigues, he possessed a charm which few who knew him well could withstand. In exile "he bore himself with dignity. In the many private conversations I had with him," says Mr. Dicey,

"during the period of his wanderings, I never heard one word of complaint from his lips as to his deposition. He always spoke in high terms of the statesmen, diplomats, and officials who had been associated with his reign, and never said a word of disparagement of the men who had contributed, directly or indirectly, towards his downfall. He never forgot in public, or

allowed others to forget, that he had been a Sovereign; but he had nothing of that touchy sensitiveness so common amongst men who have held exalted positions which they hold no longer.....His failings, his faults, his sins, were grave enough in all conscience; but still it was impossible—I, for one, at any rate, found it so—to ignore his imperturbable good humour, his manifest desire to make himself pleasant to all who came within his circle."

Even to the adventurers and downright swindlers who hung about his Court at Cairo, and afterwards pursued his wanderings, Ismail extended a good-natured half-contemptuous patronage. He liked a rogue far better than a fool. Once, when he had formally forbidden his door to a flagrant offender, the man, who knew his character, got a ladder and climbed into the Viceroy's room, remarking, "I have obeyed your Highness's commands, and have crossed your threshold by the window, and not by the door." The humour of the thing at once appealed to Ismail, and the offender was reinstated in his favour.

A touching instance of the mutability of fortune is recorded in connexion with the opening of the Suez Canal and its gorgeous ceremonies. Mr. Dicey saw the Empress Eugénie at the state ball given in her honour at Ismailia:—

"There were present at this festival any number of Royalties, but the Empress of the French was, by common consent, the mistress of the revels. It was not only her position as a woman, her queen-like presence, her singular beauty, still hardly touched by the lapse of years, which gave her practical, if not nominal precedence even in the presence of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. It was as the representative of France and of the Napoleonic dynasty that every one, from the Khedive downwards, was anxious to pay her the respect due to her connection with the great enterprise then just completed. I can see her still in my mind's eye as, covered with diamonds, she moved, like a goddess, amidst the crowds.....I can still hear the strains of 'Partant pour la Syrie' which the bands played in her honour as she embarked in the Imperial yacht the Aigle on leaving the ball, and the salutes by which her departure was proclaimed. The ball took place in November, 1869. I did not see the Empress again till a few months later. It so chanced that one hot, dull afternoon in London, in the mid-September of 1870, I was waiting for some friends at the Charing Cross railway station, when I saw a one-horse fly, driven by a coachman whose shabby oiled hat and dirty white Berlin gloves proclaimed him as belonging to some second-rate livery stable, stop at the station. Its sole occupant was a lady, attired in very dusty black, looking weary and travel-worn and all alone. The lady was the Empress Eugénie."

In spite of a few interesting recollections and anecdotes, the book is not lively reading. It is written too much in the "leader" style, and suggests the late Mr. Trollope's Jupiter Tonans. Sentences occur such as this:—

"I have long come to the conclusion that there is always some sort of ability about a man who, by his own efforts, pushes his way to the front in any walk of life,"—

surely a model platitude of the solemnest variety. One is tempted to think that, despite his *ex cathedra* air of deliberation and finality, Mr. Dicey sometimes writes in a hurry; else why does he say "each had a strong case of *their own*"; Gordon "summoned the Mahdi to Khartoum, and on his

refusing to do so"; "he had no reason, but the contrary, to desire his defeat"; "reforms recommended by Lord Dufferin, to whose introduction England stood committed"; and so forth? He uses that detestable word "voiced"; calls Sir Henry Bulwer, Lord Palmerston's "brother"; and passes such misprints as Artim Pasha, "Kosh" (for Korti), "Wad-el-Nijami," "Kasr-el-Noubara," &c. To say that the present Khedive had "an English tutor," Mr. Mitchell, is to ignore the services of E. K. Corbett Bey and Mr. A. J. Butler. Mr. Dicey does not, of course, pretend to be an Oriental scholar, but surely he might have asked some one to correct his absurd derivation of Khedive from an imaginary Persian word "Khiva," meaning God; and the statement that Aziz is an impossible title for an earthly potentate, because it is one of the names of God, evinces a curious ignorance of the names of Eastern princes, and even of the 'Arabian Nights.'

*Sir William White: for Six Years Ambassador at Constantinople. His Life and Correspondence.* By H. Sutherland Edwards. (Murray.)

MR. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS has excellently performed a task which was not unnecessary. Sir William White deserved the recognition of a memoir, and that here presented is soundly executed and sufficient. White's origins were peculiar. If he was in fact the son of the Governor of Trinidad by the daughter of General Gardiner, he was so completely brought up in Poland as to have been virtually for all the early part of his life a Roman Catholic Pole; but the man was so big—we should be almost inclined to say, so great—that the Polish consular clerk and secret agent of the Foreign Office became the greatest ambassador of our time; as remarkable in his strength as Lord Pauncefote in his courteous subtlety, and dividing with Lord Pauncefote the diplomatic British honours of our day. It is curious that neither of these great ambassadors was trained in the diplomatic service. White, moreover, accomplished the heroic feat of completely effacing "la tache consulaire." Religion also for some time stood in his way, and it is stated by Mr. Sutherland Edwards that he was our "first Roman Catholic ambassador appointed since the Reformation."

The stentorian roaring of Sir William White, coming from his gigantic frame, contrasted so strangely with the soft purrings of the ordinary diplomatist that it is not to be wondered that a Russian ambassador should have said of him, and a German ambassador with a Russian wife should have agreed, "We shall do nothing so long as that bear remains at the English Embassy!" Mr. Sutherland Edwards himself writes: "A strong, bear-like man would doubtless.....obtain more success in diplomacy than a weak one with charming manners." As a rule we should hold this to be highly doubtful, but, as our author goes on, "In Sir William White the kindest nature and abundant strength were combined." This is as true of him as it was of Bismarck; and we do not even hesitate to pronounce White as having been potentially a superior Bismarck. He

got his real start in life sadly late, through the disadvantages of his birth and position, and was a Bismarck without Bismarck's opportunities.

In Mr. Sutherland Edwards's careful account of the tortuous history of the Balkan States, so far as White was mixed up in it, we find no trace of prejudice and little if any error, although there is perhaps a shade of anti-Jewish feeling in the suggestion that Serjeant Simon, M.P., greatly exaggerated the atrocities committed in Roumania upon Jews. Sir John Simon was, we believe, the representative of the Jews in British public life; and our Jews have never been given to exaggeration in their accounts of the horrible sufferings of their race. While we are on "atrocities," we have to note that, although we think Mr. Sutherland Edwards has no political prejudice against Disraeli, the despatches which he quotes show that at the time when the Prime Minister described the treatment of the Balkan Christians by the Turks as resting upon coffee-house babble, he was in possession of very full information from Sir Henry Elliot, which ought to have thoroughly prepared the Government for the detailed statements published a very little later in the *Daily News* by Eugene Schuyler, afterwards the United States Consul-General at St. Petersburg. Sir Henry Elliot had also warned the Government that the fact that the Christians were playing against the Bashi-Bazouks "an apparently desperate game" showed that they had "reasons.....for counting upon some powerful assistance." It is a pity that Sir Henry Elliot should have been allowed to incur blame on the score of the information with which he kept the Government supplied.

Although on the whole Mr. Sutherland Edwards has avoided publishing documents which ought not to have seen the light, there is a letter to Morier in 1877 on the composition of our Embassy at Constantinople which should not have been given to the world. Happily this is an almost unique example of serious indiscretion in the volume, and such volumes are usually in some degree indiscreet. A considerable number of Morier's letters are published, and Morier was always "indiscreet." But the real indiscretion is in the publication of his letters, as the writing of them to intimate friends was only consistent with the playfulness of his high spirits. It is impossible to give any idea of what Morier was like without publishing that which some people would think best unpublished; but we cannot blame Mr. Sutherland Edwards for printing Morier's letters, even when they give his inner views of the moment upon distinguished ambassadors of the present day. A delightful example of his style is his description—in a letter from one British ambassador to another—of Lord Salisbury, their chief, as a "Philistine carrying a blunderbuss loaded with cowdung," instead of "a man, with the very newest repeating rifle, very sharp balls, and very dry powder."



*Principles of Political Economy.* By J. Shield Nicholson, D.Sc. Vol. III. Books IV. and V. (Black.)

It is pleasant to be able to congratulate Prof. Nicholson on the completion of the third and concluding volume of a work which in method, in width of scope, and in vigour of dealing with the economic questions of the day may more fairly compare with the historic 'Wealth of Nations' than any other completed economic treatise with which we are acquainted. We say "completed," for no English economist can forget Prof. Marshall's great work, which we trust soon to see attain its full stature. The distinguished career of Prof. Jevons was cut short before he was able, as he desired, to apply the wisdom stored in his 'Principles of Science' to the unfolding of the 'Science of the Development of Economic Forms and Relations' which he contemplated. Happier than Prof. Jevons and more than one of his predecessors, Prof. Nicholson has brought his own labours to a conclusion. He has long been engaged over the task. Eight years elapsed between the appearance of the first volume and the third, and the idea of the work had been originated some time before it took a concrete form. The reasons for the delay are stated in the short notices which form the preface to each volume. Severe and protracted illness is unhappily referred to more than once. Yet the delay has in some ways been an advantage to the writer. It has allowed a longer time for study, and has permitted the expression of his more mature judgment. All this was facilitated by the method followed in the construction of the work as described in the preface to the first volume. In this the author says, "It has grown up out of my notes"; these, it is mentioned, were not written out in full, as "with short notes it is much more easy to alter the material, and to adjust the emphasis according to the development of the subject, or changes in affairs." This is a judicious course for a lecturer to take. Prof. Nicholson has been able to avail himself of the increased interest in economic questions shown of recent years, and exemplified in the establishment of the London School of Economics and of the Faculty of Commerce at the University of Birmingham, to name only two conspicuous instances. The numerous quotations in his pages show how great the extent of his own reading has been. But even if the titles of the works cited had not been given, every careful reader would still have been able to understand how thoroughly the writer had assimilated the results of contemporary study. In saying this we do not desire in the least to appear to detract from Prof. Nicholson's originality of treatment of his subject. The capacity for assimilating contemporary knowledge is a proof of mental power largely exhibited throughout his work. Economic study is passing through that phase of development which naturally occurs in every living science as the range of its investigations widens. More and more separate branches will be dealt with by specialists, and it becomes increasingly needful for the professor, who of necessity treats the subject as a whole, to avail himself of the labours of others on particular subjects.

It is to the third volume of the 'Principles' that our remarks must be confined. This volume contains Book iv., 'Economic Progress,' and Book v., the 'Economic Functions of Government,' Book iii., on 'Exchange,' having occupied vol. ii., and Books i. and ii., 'Production' and 'Distribution,' vol. i. Even when the scope of our examination is thus restricted, it is difficult within the bounds to which this notice must be limited to do justice to the unusual wealth of material accumulated and employed. We think it best to confine our remarks to the concluding book, that on the 'Economic Functions of Government,' partly because by doing this we hope to be able to give our readers a more exact idea of the value of the work than if we endeavoured to place before them the results of an examination of a wider tract of its contents, and partly because few portions of economic theory have of late years been less studied in this country than the proper functions of Government and the economic basis of taxation. Till the comparatively recent appearance of Prof. Bastable's 'Principles of Finance,' the latest book on the subject—if we do not include Dowell's 'History of Taxation,' the title of which sufficiently indicates its scope—was some half century old, this being McCulloch's 'Taxation and the Funding System,' a work which no student would desire to disparage, but which approaches the subject from a totally different side. This neglect, so far as the subject of fiscal legislation is concerned, no doubt resulted from the ease with which for the lifetime of nearly two generations taxation had been levied in the United Kingdom. The mournful wail of the poet over

that eternal want of pence,  
Which vexes public men

ceased to be heard for years, while, so far as the idea of Government is concerned, the popular view of the best form was, to the ideas of many, summed up in the readily applicable dogma of *laissez faire*. At the present time both these aspects of the subject have altered. Further forms of taxation have to be found—would, indeed, have had to be found if the war in South Africa had never occurred. These, much as we might desire it had been otherwise, may compel the re-establishment of some imposts from which we had fondly hoped we were for ever emancipated. In his remarks on fiscal legislation Prof. Nicholson is peculiarly happy. For instance, he points out that, contrary to the ordinary impression, the incidence of taxation, though nominally on things, practically falls on persons. Herein lies one of the great difficulties in securing equality in taxation, which is the main desire of the legislator. The person on whom the tax falls naturally seeks to transfer the burden to some one else. This is not invariably possible, nor is it always desirable when possible. When it is, the real effect of the tax may be very different from that which the Chancellor of the Exchequer who imposed it fondly hoped would be the case. "The 'shifting' of taxes may lead not only to inequalities, but to injurious effects on the productive powers of the society as a whole." The revenue required

"is as a rule more conveniently raised, both from the point of view of the Government and its subjects, from a small number of very pro-

ductive taxes than from a large number with smaller returns per unit. This was one of the principal reforms advocated by Adam Smith with reference to the British Customs Duties, and was carried into effect by Sir Robert Peel and his successors."

It has, however, been thought, and by some very able financiers, that concentration on a few heads has been carried too far in the United Kingdom for safety, especially as the amount of the public revenue had to be largely increased, and that the burden of taxation would be less felt if spread over a wider area. It is far more difficult, however, to reimpose a tax, even though that tax may be small, than to retain one. On the side of the taxpayer, the back becomes used to the burden; on the side of the vendor of the article struck by the tax, this does not invariably appear to be raised in cost to the purchaser exactly in proportion to the duty imposed, just as, in reversing the operation, the price is not always lowered in proportion to the remission of the duty. For instance, it is not certain that the price of grain or of several other articles of ordinary food—as butter, cheese, or eggs—would be enhanced proportionately if a very low duty were placed upon them. Yet it is so certain that a Chancellor of the Exchequer, whoever he might be, who reimposed the shilling registration duty on corn, removed by Mr. Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke), or who proposed to put a low charge on butter or eggs, would be accused of protection and favouritism to the landed interest, that it seems unlikely that the most courageous of Chancellors of the Exchequer or of Cabinets would venture now on such a step. We wrote this before Sir Michael Hicks Beach announced his bold move of a corn tax.

In the presence of the greatly increased amount of taxation which this country appears likely to find it necessary to raise, the importance of sound principles is especially great. The manner in which taxes are spent is even of greater importance than the way in which they are levied. Prof. Nicholson does well to remind us that good finance consists more in the spending than in the collecting of revenue. The first thing to seek for is equality of benefit in expenditure. This seems easy to speak of, but is most difficult to attain. Every remission of or exemption from taxation involves inevitably—so long as expenditure remains on the same level—the imposition of a new tax or an addition to an old one. Hence, as with taxation, expenditure ought always to be viewed as a whole. What is given to one must be of necessity, unless taxation is to be increased, taken from another. The desire of the tax-imposer is to attain equality, but the difficulties of securing this are almost insuperable. These are the same whether it is a direct or an indirect tax that has to be considered. Though the incomes of individuals may be nominally equal, the demands on those incomes may be very different. What is a luxury for one person may be a necessary for another, so that equal sacrifice is hardly attainable. A rough-and-ready limit is hence applied, as in the levy of the income-tax, where a free minimum is allowed. Again, the same principle is recognized in the exemption of the part of income saved and employed for

providing life insurance. At first sight nothing appears more fair than this exemption. The money is saved, not spent; hence it seems only equitable that it should not be treated like income on which taxation is admissible. Yet we have to remember the instances of those persons (and they are not a few) who do not, and for sufficient reasons cannot, employ their savings in this manner. If consideration for the taxpayer is to be the basis of remission, some of them are even more deserving of pity. Persons may be unable, through some bodily infirmity or the result of some accidental injury, to insure their lives. Yet they may be persons of narrow means, whose family circumstances require the utmost provision possible to be stored up for those who may survive them. Yet on the amount of their income which they save, income-tax must be paid; while the healthier man, who can insure his life, is exempt.

This is but one instance of the difficulties which environ the practical application of the principle cited. Again and again the reader of Prof. Nicholson's book is brought back to the conviction that, while the basis on which taxation is founded in a country should be such as will admit of a ready adjustment to the requirements of the day, the higher the amount of taxation the more unequal it becomes. It is wise to bring to the mind of the present generation the classical quotation "*Magnum vectigal est parsimonia*." Our story about the occasion when it was used differs, however, from Prof. Nicholson's. The pronunciation of the word was that usual on the Continent and in Ireland and Scotland; under this the form it assumed was "*vec-teegal*" (not "*vec-tigal*"). It was Pitt who corrected the pronunciation, according to our tradition, which went on to say that Burke repeated the phrase with the inflection given to it in the correction, declaring he was thankful to have the opportunity of reminding the House again of the truth of the sentiment. But we must not linger over this branch of the subject, able and attractive as Prof. Nicholson's treatment of it is. While the first duty of the sovereign is to preserve the people committed to his charge in wealth as well as in peace and happiness, the parallel but not opposing obligation of the powers that be is expressed in the phrase, "*The very existence of a sovereign state involves political independence*." On this basis economic principle comes in "*as a deduction from, or a part of, the general system of utilitarianism*." Here the principle of maximum utility is involved. That profit is only one element in economic advantage was the foundation of the arguments of Adam Smith. Prof. Nicholson does well to remind us of this and of the touching sentence from the preface to the last revised edition of the '*Theory of Moral Sentiments*,' in which Adam Smith expressed his hope, in the last year of his life, still, at his then "*very advanced age*," to use his own words, to be able to carry out his intention of following up the '*Enquiry concerning the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*' by "*another discourse*" on "*the general principles of Law and Government*." That the adoption of the principle of unregulated *laissez faire* is as dangerous in many instances to the welfare of the

community as State regulation, if not more so, is painfully true. In a popular sense Free Trade is spoken of as an equivalent to *laissez faire*. Prof. Nicholson is careful to point out the difference. It is marvellous to see how soon a dogma like "*Free Trade*," when it once gets hold of the public mind, is warped from its original intention.

Our further remarks must be brief. The benefits, the failures and defects of individualism, the methods and limitations of Government interference, form the subject of three very important chapters. The difficult question of municipal trading is also dealt with. "*The increase of local expenditure in recent years is the best comment on the need for economy*." Legislation on this subject has been unfortunate of recent years, partly owing to the manner in which well-intentioned but ill-arranged efforts to save the resources of the public have worked out. Though it was the last thing which was intended, one of the results of these endeavours has been the slowness with which the country has employed the forces of electricity. Municipal management has checked the enterprise of private companies in a manner doubtless not foreseen. One of the reasons of want of expansion in our trade is to be found in this:—

"Recently municipal authorities have embarked on various forms of trading enterprise, and even speculation. Some of these concerns, when allowance is made for all the supplementary charges and for insurance against future loss or depreciation, do not really pay their expenses, and ultimately involve an increase of the rates.....It seems hopeless to rely on the judgment and restraint of the local authorities, and the only effective check seems to be more thorough and severe control from above, and in particular by an increase of the powers of the Local Government Board as regards methods of preparing annual budgets, audit of accounts, and limitations of borrowing powers."

But we must close with the expression of our gratitude to Prof. Nicholson for this valuable addition to our economic library and a notice of one or two minor points. We regret Prof. Nicholson's acceptance of the crude theory that the social influence of Puritanism in the seventeenth century caused a deliberate acceptance of a lower tone of public duty. It is at least as probable that this deadening of the social mind resulted from the lower standard following the debaucheries which accompanied the Restoration. There is much that is charming in the concluding chapter of the book, which reads like the confession of a "*schöne Seele*," and we deeply appreciate the revolt which Prof. Nicholson proclaims against "*intellectual agnosticism*" and "*moral pessimism*." We hold with him that "*perfect charity involves perfect knowledge*." Till that postulate is attained we must be content to work on in hope.

We have searched through the three volumes without discovering the reason why, while the first and third volumes possess fairly adequate indexes, the second volume is without one. It may be merely an omission from our own copy alone. We have examined the index to vol. iii. to see if it supplied the missing link, but this does not appear to be the case. When this deficiency is filled an index to all the three volumes might be advantageously supplied. We

may, on the other hand, say, to the credit of the printer, that we have scarcely found a misprint throughout the three volumes.

*Autobiography of Sir Walter Besant.* With a Prefatory Note by S. Squire Sprigge. (Hutchinson & Co.)

"WELL, I have lived a happy life," said Hazlitt, as the shadows were closing round him, and to many who know only the outward facts of his biography such a verdict, however pleasant to hear, may seem surprising. But probably no one will be for a moment astonished at a similar pronouncement on his own career by Sir Walter Besant. He called one of his novels '*The World Went Very Well Then*,' meaning by "*then*" a certain part of the eighteenth century; but the phrase might aptly have been applied to his own time as he himself found it. True, there were monsters at whom he kept hurling strong and trenchant spears, but these very contests were not wholly undelightful; he was one who could feel the joy of battle. He liked entering a dragon's den, dragging the beast into the daylight, and reducing it to impotency. Such encounters worried him but little, or comparatively little—certainly not enough to mar his peace of mind or interfere seriously with his literary undertakings. His equanimity was soon recovered, if it was ever lost; and, laying down the sword with which he had transfixed some fraud or other, he took up his pen and went on writing as if there had been no trouble to disturb him. In the noble tribute which Mr. George Meredith paid to his memory we read that

"it is hard to speak of him within measure when we consider his devotion to the cause of authors and the constant good service rendered by him to their material interests. In this he was a valourous, alert, persistent advocate, and it will not be denied by his opponents that he was always urbane, his object being simply to establish a system of fair dealing between the sagacious publishers of books and the inexperienced, often heedless producers."

"Always urbane"—that is, never spiteful or bitter-spirited, though often enough indignant at what he believed to be mean and fraudulent, and expressing his indignation with unmistakable clearness and force—no personal rudeness was allowed to intrude into his controversies. He was disinterested in his wrath, and he was firmly convinced of its righteousness. But, it must be added, he was unreasonable in his views of publishing, and he did harm by an advocacy which the judicious could not support.

Of his "*official life*" in L'Île de France—it was one that might have worn out a less brave and buoyant spirit—he says himself:—

"The continual struggle worried me all the time, but perhaps it kept me alive. The rector had at least the power of making his enemies '*sit up*.' In a tropical country it must be confessed that it is a great thing to be kept on the alert."

And as to a temperate climate the same confession may be made. Besant was always on the alert, whatever the latitude of his residence. Not that he was never off the war-path—never resting from a blow at some tempting miscreant. We have adverted to such combats—following his own example in his autobiography *passim*—only because



in many natures they would have produced much acrimony and wretchedness, whereas in his case no such baneful result followed. But he was not always at "the front." If he had some foes, and was, in fact, proud of their being so, his friends were simply countless. And if he enjoyed smiting a foe, he yet more enjoyed embracing a friend. There never was a man of a more genial and friendly disposition. There are several persons yet living who can vividly recall him as a Cambridge Freshman over forty-five years ago. He describes himself in the volume before us as at that time somewhat shy and reserved; but any such unsocial manner very soon vanished, and he became one of the most popular men at Christ's. Everybody knew "W. B.," as he was commonly called, and to know him was to like him and to become fondly attached to him. And so it was throughout the forty years that were to follow. Wherever he went he made multitudes of friends. And at the time of his lamented death he may assuredly be spoken of as scarcely less popular in the larger English world than he had been as a youth in the little world of his college. No wonder then that the retrospect of his career as he gives it is cheerful and bright, and that he can say with the famous essayist as he lay dying: "Well, I have lived a happy life."

"No one," he writes,

"ought to acknowledge more profoundly than myself the happiness that has been bestowed upon me; the domestic peace; the freedom from pecuniary troubles; literary success in a measure unhelped for; a name known all over the English-speaking world; and circles of friends. And with them a whole army of enemies—exactly such enemies as one, at the outset, would desire above all things to make: the spiritualistic fraud with his lying pretensions and his revelations revealing nothing from the other world; the sickly sentimentalist blubbering over the righteous punishment of the sturdy rogue; and the shrieking sisterhood. They are all my enemies; and if at the beginning of life I had been asked what enemies I would make—could I have made a better choice?"

In the midst of his novel-writing and other literary business he has been, he tells us, as happy as a man can be:—

"The novelist is absorbed almost every day for three or four hours with his work. Unless he is working at other things he lives in a dream; he does not want to talk much; he does not want society; he wants only to be left alone. To dream away one's life is pleasant; but alas! no one knows how swiftly the time passes in a dream. For thirty years I have been dreaming during the greater part of the year. What should I have done had it not been for this pageant of Dreamland which has kept me perfectly happy, though sometimes careless and oblivious of the outer world?"

"My course as a novelist—or anything else—is now nearly finished. I do not suppose I can, even in the few years or weeks that may be left me, do anything so good as the work that lies behind. But of all forms of work there is none, to me at least, which could possibly be more delightful than that of fiction. One never wearies of the work; it fills the brain with groups of people, all curious and all interesting, some most charming and some most villainous."

Certainly all his friends, and, we think, many of those enemies whose enmity he welcomes with such gusto, will read with interest this account he gives of himself—of his early circumstances and environment,

of his growth and education, of his various experiences, of his aims and aspirations, of his successes and achievements. Mr. Squire Sprigge, in a kindly and judicious preface, reminds us that the MS. was left unfinished and for the most part unrevised—that no doubt several things were to be added to the sketch Sir Walter gives of his London studies (he promises to "talk" of his books called, respectively, 'London,' 'Westminster,' 'South London,' and 'East London,' but never does so), and that he would probably have modified some expressions he uses about other matters; and this reminder should not be forgotten. But, with whatever incompleteness or imperfections, the volume is a very readable and interesting record of a very active and interesting life. While Besant lived, he lived. His head was always full of schemes, and his hands eager to carry them out, or to help in carrying them out. His diligence was marvellous, and the amount of work he got through immense.

"In my own case," he writes,

"I was endowed by nature with one quality which I am sure I may proclaim without boasting. It is that of untiring industry. It is no merit in me to work continuously. I am not happy when I am not working. I cannot waste the afternoon in a club smoking-room; nor can I waste two hours before dinner in a club library; nor can I waste a whole morning pottering about a garden; and in the evening, after dinner, I am fain to repair to my study, there to look over proofs, hunt up points, and arrange for the next day's work. Again, when I have fiction in hand I cannot do any good with it for more than three or four hours a day—say from nine till half-past twelve. In the afternoon I must work at other things."

Such unintermittent toil, we cannot but suspect, wore him out prematurely—"Labor omnia vincit improbus"—assuredly it conquers the labourer. Even in his so-called holidays—we speak on good authority—he gave himself, perhaps at last could give himself, no rest. For some hours every morning his pen must be going or he felt ill at ease. Even a good writer may write too much, may exact from himself too abundant an output, suffer from the disease of superactivity.

And it would certainly seem that Sir Walter showed himself but scanty mercy. The burdens he imposed upon himself were enormous. "Well may he say in his autobiography," Mr. Sprigge observes,

"that he considers his literary work in regard to London no inconsiderable part of his life's labours. For a less indefatigable man, what he managed to accomplish of the Survey would have sufficed for a lifetime of effort. He proposed with his own pen to write the history of London from the earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century in their political and historical bearing..... He did not live to accomplish the task; but he made such headway with it that the whole of the history [Sir Walter himself says down to the end of the eighteenth century] from his own hand is finished in manuscript, and one volume is in type."

However, "nothing is here for tears." With him life meant work, and as long as he could he worked with a will and an insatiable enjoyment. He might have said with Petrarch: "Scribendi enim mihi vivendique unus (ut auguror) finis erit."

We have not now space, nor is this the proper occasion, to attempt any appreciation

of his work—literary, antiquarian, philanthropic. The great critic Time will pronounce judgment soon enough, and with regard to literature the ultimate question, With what share of creative power was Sir Walter Besant endowed? will be finally answered. Meanwhile, we think nobody will assert that his own estimate of himself is anything but thoroughly modest and temperate. He represents his guardian angel saying to him as he is about to be embodied:

"You are to be endowed with certain powers of imagination which you will do well to cultivate; you will have a tolerably good memory, which you will also cultivate, if you are wise; in good hands you might become a scholar, a divine, a preacher, a journalist, a novelist, or a historian. There will be limits of course to your powers. I fear that to you will not be granted the supreme gift of the foremost rank."

*The Scots in Germany: being a Contribution towards the History of the Scot Abroad.* By Th. A. Fischer. (Edinburgh, Schulze & Co.)

THE ubiquity of the Scot, summarized in many a merry jest, is constantly illustrated and seldom explained, for it is one of the many paradoxes which go to make up his complex character. He is at once an inveterate nationalist and a most serviceable cosmopolitan. Thus, while he gladly becomes an American citizen and adapts himself to his new surroundings, he retains his native characteristics, and celebrates St. Andrew's Day and Burns's birth with far more fervour than if he had never crossed the sea. The Englishman, on the other hand, does not readily enter into the citizenship of the Stars and Stripes; and yet his patron saint is the veriest phantom in his calendar. Again, the Scot is a rolling stone, but he manages to gather a good deal of moss. He is a rank individualist, and yet he believes in the right of the other man to live.

The philosophical explanation of the paradox is yet to come; meanwhile the data bearing on the Scot's ubiquity are gradually growing. It is just forty years since Michel produced 'Les Écossais en France.' Two years later Hill Burton extended the inquiry in his delightful book 'The Scot Abroad,' although he underlined the Franco-Scottish alliance too exclusively. Father Forbes-Leith particularized the subject in his 'Scots Men at Arms.' Since then we have had Mr. Ferguson's elaborate compilation 'The Scots Brigade in Holland,' while an essay by Prof. Donner describes, all too briefly, 'Scots Families in Sweden.' The history of Russia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is a running commentary on the services of the Scot, especially of Peter the Great's general, Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, whose famous diary fills up some gaps in the national archives. Only the other day Mr. Hanna issued a big book on 'The Scoto-Irish in America,' written in a spirit of proud patriotism; while of course a much more fervent panegyric could be written on the Scot in Canada, which is so dominantly Caledonian. Only the other year the present writer crossed the Atlantic with a very old Canadian who had been revisiting Scotland after sixty years' absence. He wore a huge broad bonnet with a diced edge, and enveloped his spare

figure on stormy days in a "shepherd-tartan" plaid, while he smoked a short black clay "cuttie," and saved his "dottle" as though tobacco were still a dear commodity. In short, he looked exactly like an eighteenth-century representation of Tam o' Shanter.

The literature of the adventurous Scot, wide as it has become, is not without big gaps. One hiatus has now been filled by Mr. Fischer's contribution, 'The Scots in Germany,' although, as his preface admits, he has but tapped the subject. Mr. Fischer's method is characteristically Teutonic. It is almost painfully painstaking, resulting in a scrapbook rather than a monograph, with so little real sense of narrative skill that an appendix of 79 pages has had to be added to the 232 which form the main text. The book has no pretence to style, or, at any rate, to English style, for Mr. Fischer writes like a foreigner; for instance:—

"But in the land of their adoption also the Scots have left, though in the times when the drums of war did not cease beating, hundreds of them perished and left no trace behind, the grateful recollections of a new race."—P. 65.

"The records of New Brandenburg (in Mecklenburg Strelitz) have unfortunately been destroyed in the eighteenth century."—P. 79.

"Now and afterwards a long time is often taken up to settle between the merchants of the different towns those quarrels that had their rise in piracy."—P. 12.

When all is said, however, 'The Scots in Germany' remains a most valuable, in some respects a unique, contribution to the subject. In the first place, Mr. Fischer produces a greater mass of data than any other writer, for he has simply ransacked German and Polish authorities unknown to the English writer. At a time when Germany is not exactly pleased with us, it is extremely interesting to find a German writing with the enthusiastic appreciation of the Scot which Mr. Fischer shows. Indeed, he has almost as much of the *præfervidum ingenium* as a man who has been born in the Ochils; and rarely has such a flattering picture of the Scot been painted—even by himself.

Mr. Fischer divides his book into four sections—commerce and trade, the army, the Church, statesmanship and scholarship. The area covered—though he does not say so specifically—is the modern German Empire in Europe. That is to say, he includes Poland, the historical literature of which remains a *terra incognita* to the average English writer. It is somewhat difficult to decide when the migration began. At first sight the Church might seem to be the starting-point; but Mr. Fischer decides that the "so-called Scottish monasteries on the Continent owe their origin to the Irish 'Scoti.'" Therefore he is probably right in starting his inquiries with commerce and trade, where an historical basis is found in the famous treaty which William Wallace drew up for the merchants of Hamburg and Lubeck in 1297. The communication with the Hanse towns was probably a remnant of the much earlier Scandinavian idea of sea power, although at a later period it was undoubtedly strengthened by other causes, notably the spells of famine in Scotland, the religious persecution, and the antagonism to England. It is certain, however, that the movement towards German ports arose from causes somewhat

different from those which created the long-standing alliance with France—the aspect of the question to which Hill Burton paid most attention. Investigators, Mr. Fischer included, have not assigned sufficient importance to this question of sea power in trying to solve the problem. The mere fact of England's antagonism to the Scot is not sufficient to explain his love for the continent of Europe, which, in turn, had such a powerful bearing on his institutions and his general cosmopolitanism. A great factor in the case was the circumstance that travelling by sea was cheaper and easier than a journey by land at a time when there were almost no roads worth the name. This facility has operated even in quite modern times. Thus the present writer knows of a case where a poor medical student, now occupying a high place in a London school, set out in a coasting vessel from a Scots town to Hamburg, wandering thence to a German university. Insignificant as the journey *via* London may seem, the difference in cost was really the deciding point as to whether he was to settle down as a hum-drum practitioner at home or continue his studies abroad; and it is easy to see how much more readily such considerations must have operated in the thirteenth century. Once established—the Scot carrying wool in exchange for wood, beer, iron, or glass—the trade soon increased, for the intense clannishness of the Scot made him people the foreign ports with his own kith and kin, and stand out against the jealous antagonism of the natives. Trading was by no means an easy task. On the sea he had to face the dangers of piracy, practised as it was by the highest in the country. When he landed he was boycotted and checkmated in every possible manner. In 1412 the Diet of the Hanse Towns at Lüneburg proposed to interdict all commerce of the Baltic cities with Scotland; in 1498 Hamburg recommended the refusal of citizenship to strangers, more especially to the Scots and the English; while in 1564 Poland imposed on the Scots a poll-tax in common with the Jews and the gipsies. But the Scot, gaining strength from such opposition, maintained his ground, and sometimes settled permanently in the country, where his descendants are still to be found. Mr. Fischer, who might have followed out several such families, cites the case of A. von Skene, Freiherr and member of the Austrian Parliament, who owns "large cloth manufactories and sugar refineries in Prerau and Brünn."

These merchants were not mere money-grubbers. They had a strong religious trend—still represented by Scots kirks in Holland and Northern Prussia—which kept alive a certain idealism and intensified their clannishness. One of the most remarkable cases is that of Robert Gordon, the founder of Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, now one of the biggest technical schools in the country. Mr. Fischer also mentions a certain Cockburn (germanized into Kabrun), who died in 1814, leaving 100,000 gulden for the foundation of a commercial academy at Danzig. This same touch of idealism had also much to do with the Scots "mercenary," whom Mr. Fischer dates from the fourteenth century and not merely from the Thirty Years' War, although for a long time before the appearance of Gustavus "Adolfus" (*sic*)

the pick of young Scotland had been drained into France and Holland. No doubt there was a very large element of the love of fighting and adventure in the Scots rallying to the Swede's banner; but there was much more. There was the struggle for the cause of a common religion and a feeling of loyalty towards the Stuart princess who had married the "Winter" King. This section of Mr. Fischer's book covers ground far more familiar, because more fascinating, than the annals of the shop. One would have liked to have some actual details of "the Hamiltons, Leslies, Gordons, Campbells, Gaudis, Johnstons, Spaldings, and others still occurring in German army lists."

The Scot's influence on the continental Church is even more marked. To the Roman monasteries, notably to Ratisbon, which passed out of Scottish hands so recently as 1862, he sent some of his best brains and saintliest souls. Mr. Fischer retells the story of Robertson of St. James's Monastery who rescued in 1808 the Spanish general, the Marquis of Romana, from the island of Fünen, where Napoleon had immured him with 10,000 troops. Protestantism owed almost as much to the Scots, for it was an Edinburgh man, Alexander Alesius (that is, Alane), who became the first academic teacher of Lutheranism in Brandenburg. The Protestant side of the Scot is not, however, quite so apparent in Germany, because while the precursors of Knox turned to Wittenberg and Luther on the question of separation from Rome, they reduced their schism to dogmatic form in Geneva. German Protestantism is deeply indebted to John Durie, a remarkable man, whose pre-eminence has been established only of recent years, while nearly a century and a half later William John Gottfried Ross, a descendant of the old Earls of Ross, "played an active part in the realization of the union between the Protestant parties in Prussia by the king's command."

In the section devoted to the statesman and scholar the outstanding figure is Kant. It is unfortunate that Mr. Fischer has been able to throw little additional light on the ancestry of Kant. He might have mentioned the supposition that the family came from Kincardineshire, and called attention to that vigorous Covenanter Andrew Cant. As it is, Mr. Fischer simply leaves us where we were in stating that the philosopher's grandfather "was born of Scottish parents."

Mr. Fischer's appendixes are exceedingly valuable, containing lists of names of the utmost importance to the genealogist. Such work, however, rightly belongs, as Mr. Fischer suggests, to "some society like the Scottish History Society or the Society of Antiquaries." A great deal yet remains to be done, especially in regard to "the Scottish settlements in Prussia only." Mr. Fischer has made an admirable beginning, producing a book that is stimulating in its enthusiasm and valuable for the light it throws on the remarkable cosmopolitanism of the Scot, which has been and is of such value to the Empire.



## NEW NOVELS.

*Desiderio.* By Edmund G. Gardner. (Dent & Co.)

"AN episode of the Renaissance" Mr. Gardner calls his story; and as a description of some of the more obvious aspects of that somewhat over-described period it has its merits. The date is about 1509, and all the right people are there: the petty potentates, half dependent on the Pope, who want to get bigger and wholly independent; the improper females; the mercenary troops; the secularized clerics, including the greatest of them all, Pope Julius II.; Cardinal Alidosio and his future slayer, Duke Francesco Maria of Urbino; Pietro Bembo, not yet cardinal; a sermon by Savonarola (in the Prologue), and a comedy by Ariosto. Mr. Gardner has got up his period well; and if one cannot always quite fit Cittanova and its events into the accepted geography and chronology of Italy, he has himself foreseen this possibility. The Cardinal Duke, who "loved Italy with a fierce and stormy love," and "had convinced himself that he was fated to be... the Romulus that should be the founder of the united Italian nation," strikes us as particularly hard to accept. Is there good reason to suppose that any petty Italian potentate of those days had formed any conception of "Italy" except as a collective term for a number of desirable properties, as many as possible of which he would like to have the taxing of? We have never found any. The worst feature in the book, however, is a certain strain of rather unwholesome pietism, which, as it is apt to do, goes with a touch of even more unwholesome "realism." Whether a character like Mr. Gardner's *Desiderio* was possible in that age of cynical effrontery is not easy to say; if he was, somebody may have taken Bembo's Platonics seriously. But the Italian seems in all ages to have been a practical person, in his virtues and in his vices alike; when he dabbled in mysticism, as no doubt he did a little in that age, he somehow does not convince us that it went very far into him; and the blend of mysticism and sensualism in which the modern novelist revels, and of which '*Desiderio*' is an example, has, we think, always been a rare growth in the peninsula. Where has Mr. Gardner met with the word "goujeres"?

*The Under-Secretary.* By William Le Queux. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE plot is ingenious and well managed. Even the experienced novel-reader may fail to see a way out of the difficulties of evidence which confront the hero, but an ingenious solution is offered. The writing of the story shows carelessness in detail and an easy fluency which is a dangerous gift. We are heartily tired of "smart society" as exhibited here and elsewhere. And we may add that it is wise to say that your hero made a thrilling speech, not so wise to give it. No special knowledge or slavish copying of current politics is exhibited.

*Rash Conclusions.* By G. W. Appleton. (Chatto & Windus.)

THIS is a detective story; the crime is murder, and most of the persons con-

cerned are artists. "Gladys Elliot, admittedly one of the most beautiful women in London, whose face, for two seasons, had beamed gloriously from Royal Academy frames," is the victim; and the discovery of her body by her husband in the studio of one of his intimate friends is cleverly managed by the author. Ingenuity is shown also in the subsequent attachment of suspicion first to one, then to another, and finally to a third of the characters. The dénouement is tragically grotesque and startlingly absurd, coming as it does at the end of a narrative told in the colloquial and matter-of-fact strain. The writing makes no pretensions to style, and the characters are no more than characters of the conventional type. The book is what many people call a railway novel.

*A Damsel or Two.* By Frankfort Moore. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. MOORE seems to be growing younger year by year. His literary fecundity is remarkable; his tireless flippancy and high spirits are proof of an admirable constitution; and both are appreciated by a large and admiring circle is suggested by the words "forty-first thousand," "forty-seventh thousand," and so forth, which follow the titles of his rapidly lengthening list of published novels. The present volume seems to us to contain less of merit than any of its predecessors, but as it contains even more of flippancy and high spirits, this may not in any way militate against its popularity. It is written in the vein in which one supposes practical jokes and horseplay to be organized by the guests at country-house parties. It is mainly concerned with the doings of a rascally financier, who operates from a suite of rooms in the Coniston House Hotel, Piccadilly, where we find him on back-slapping terms with the Duke of Cinque Ports and Lord de Crecy. We have Mr. Meadows, who during the South African war brings the circulation of his morning newspaper up to a million, and we have the various greedy, aristocratic decoys, who take bribes from the shady financier. It is a very modern story, bright and not unamusing, as has been indicated, but very superficial, and manufactured, apparently, with great haste.

*In the Shadow of the Purple.* By George Gilbert. (Long.)

THIS "Royal Romance" is a somewhat unsatisfactory production. It is a hybrid compounded of biography and fiction in the proportions of about three parts of the first to one of the second. In neither department can the writer be pronounced highly successful; there is hardly any pretence to critical discrimination, and the style is in general careless when not meretricious. Yet the book is by no means destitute of a certain interest. Familiarity with the life of George IV. and his circle is displayed, and the picture drawn of him in his last days as a friendless old man, tormented with his ailments and subject to pitiful delusions, approaches pathos. The impression given both of the king and Mrs. Fitzherbert, the two principal personages, is just in the main, and the figures of the royal princes,

Fox's Duchess of Devonshire, and Mrs. Jordan are lifelike and pleasing. But we question if there is any sufficient justification for the very unattractive presentation of Queen Charlotte. On the whole, we cannot think it desirable that the unsavoury doings at the Brighton Pavilion, and the squalid incidents of a period of Court history pre-eminent for mean scandals, should be popularized in fiction; and the reputation of Mrs. Fitzherbert, to clear which the book purports to have been written, has long been safe with historical students. These last will be surprised at the misprints and mistakes that occur, particularly in the list of authorities. We notice printed in the body of the book a playbill (dated October 3rd, 1805) announcing the performance of Oliver Goldsmith's celebrated comedy 'The Country Girl,' and a play produced by Sheridan and acted by Mrs. Jordan, said to be 'Piarazzo'!

## SCOTCH HISTORY.

*The Records of Invercauld, 1547-1828.* Edited by the Rev. John Grant Michie. (New Spalding Club.)—The New Spalding Club has done some excellent work in family and local history, but it can hardly be congratulated on the production of the present volume. The Invercauld charter chest, no doubt, contains materials which in the hands of a competent scholar might furnish an interesting book; but to put order and life into the chaotic mass would require an editor better qualified for the task than Mr. Michie. The one thing worthy of praise is the excellence of the illustrations. The papers are badly put together, and the arrangement is difficult to follow or understand. Those which are of undoubted value to the local historian are often buried under a mass of unnecessary and incorrectly copied details. The book is divided into several heads—"Genealogy of the Clan," "Estate Papers," "Woods and Grazings," "Family Papers," including social life at Invercauld and visitors there—but the information given under one head might be often more appropriately entered under another. The genealogy itself is by no means satisfactory. For instance, on p. 11, Robert (III.) of Invercauld is said to have died in 1666, and Alexander, his brother and heir, in 1681. But in the 'Family Papers' we find a bond of relief to the last Robert of Invercauld dated July 30th, 1683, and no explanation is offered of the discrepancy. Equally divergent statements are made regarding the parentage of Elizabeth McIntosh, Lady Invercauld. She is in one place called daughter of William, and in another of Sir Lauchlan McIntosh. The former statement, it may be mentioned, is in agreement with the Macfarlane genealogical collections, where, however, her husband is called Alexander Farquharson, Laird of Wardhouse. The 'Estate Papers' seem to have been copied from an inaccurate inventory. The editor's description of deeds and their effects shows a lack of legal knowledge. The titles mentioned at the top of p. 58 would not reduce a wadset. Charters of confirmation under the Great Seal (p. 76) are only granted by the Crown; and where is the sasine of May 20th, 1505, recorded, seeing that registers of sasine were not introduced till nearly a century later? There are many errors of the press or of transcription: "loden" (p. 232) should evidently be *boddin*, and on the next page "pot" should be *pit*; "Duy" (p. 262) should be *Dni*, and "Vatchabil" (p. 265) should probably be *unanswerable*. In copying a single deed from the Fourth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission the editor makes three mistakes, omitting two or three lines, printing "Badnock" for *Radnoch*,



and "Lorne" for *Tome*. The most curious example of the editor's want of familiarity with charter language is his explanation of "duodecem lye reik hennis," forming part of the feu duties of certain lands. Besides giving an incorrect account of "reik" here, he tells us that "a lie hen was a live fowl." Mr. Michie has not observed that *lie* or *le* in Latin documents of the kind invariably precedes the introduction of a word in the vulgar tongue. Yet on p. 255 he had before him "et lie knave-shyps ejusdem" and "cum lie sheillings et pasturis." The most interesting part of the book is the Monaltrie papers, which relate mainly to the '45. They should, however, have been elucidated by a detailed pedigree. The letters of Lord George Murray, though trivial in parts, are also of interest. In a note of doubtful form we are told that "the present Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld is.....lineally descended from Lord George Murray; and the present Duke of Atholl is the representative in the male line from the same ancestor." The index to the volume—which particularly needs a complete index—is unfortunately very defective. Many names of persons and places are omitted altogether.

*The Family of Burnett of Leys, from the MSS. of the late George Burnett, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms.* Edited by Col. James Allardyce, LL.D. (New Spalding Club.)—The editor is to be commended for the careful way he has treated the excellent genealogical work which Mr. Burnett began and did not live to finish. The late Lord Lyon, of whom a short biographical notice is included, lived long enough to finish only a portion of the book, and the rest has been judiciously compiled from his unfinished notes by Col. Allardyce, and in its present form is a valuable addition to Scottish genealogy. The book consists of a very clear history of the Burnetts of the North. Mr. Burnett deduces by "proof amounting to a moral certainty" the origin of the family from the Saxon family of Burnard, who appear in Domesday Survey as mesne tenants in Bedfordshire of a Norman knight, William de Ow. In the twelfth century the Burnards are said (the evidence given on this point is by no means explicit) to have come from England to Scotland, where undoubtedly a family of the same name was possessed of the barony of Fairnington in Roxburgh as early as 1200. From this southern branch (and not from the family of Burnevilla, as they claim) descended, it is stated, the family of Burnett of Barns, and also the Alexander Burnett who was first of the Deeside Burnetts, with whom the book is alone concerned. This Alexander Burnett went north in the train of Robert I. of Scotland, and received along with William of Irwyn a grant from the king, before 1232-3, of part of the lands of the Forest of Drum, which grant was afterwards confirmed by King David II. Leys became the seat of the family, and the pedigree is certain from John Burnett of Leys, circa 1446. Full historical notices, compiled with great detail, are given of each of the lairds and of the heads of the younger branches. Incidentally, longer notices of such men as Bishop Gilbert Burnett and Lord Monboddie are inserted; and among the variety of curious information included we may point out the will of Robert Burnett of Cowtown, in 1637, providing for the marriage of his daughters to men of his own surname selected by himself, and also the pleasant letters (pp. 124-5) from the Electress Sophia of Hanover and her family to Thomas Burnett on his release from the Bastille in 1703. An important appendix, containing the chief charters of the lands, patents of honours borne by the family, wills, and some correspondence, is added, and there is also a full index. The book is well illustrated, and contains, among other portraits, one of Sir Gilbert Burnett, the first baronet, after Jameson's painting, and a fine portrait of Miss Burnett of Monboddie

(Burns's Beautiful Burnett). It is more easy to say why this portrait is included than why the Monboddie branch (now Burnetts only in the female line) are given in full detail to the present time alone among the descendants of Burnett heiresses mentioned in this valuable work.

#### SHORT STORIES.

*A Book of Stories.* By G. S. Street. (Constable & Co.)—"I have gone over the product of some seven years—lean ones, I fear—of occasional story-writing, and have selected what it will please me, and what I hope it may please a few other people, to have in the form of a book." Thus the author in his prefatory note, the tone of which is characteristic. The modesty of that "lean ones, I fear," is, of course, pride; but it is a very proper pride. Mr. Street is altogether proper, and no man could understand better than he the virtues of continence and reticence. The seven stories which go to make up this volume are, with the possible exception of the last two, the extreme brevity of which one does not regret, very creditable, very workmanlike studies in fiction. In choosing his characters Mr. Street shows an exclusive preference for polite society, or rather for that section of society whose members are traditionally credited with the possession of good breeding and polite manners. To be sure, he is well aware, as these pages frequently show, that the ladies and gentlemen of this class are not invariably polite. In fact, we think upon the whole that Mr. Street likes them most when they are pillow-fighting or tobogganing down the stairs of country houses, or otherwise engaged in pursuits which effectually veil the suavity of their manners. But that does not alter the fact that he himself remains throughout genuinely urbane, and is, alike to his readers and his characters, consistently polite. His pillow-fighting youths and maidens pall upon one somewhat, but are, of course, very wholesome, and are observed with real wit and understanding. But they dominate the little world of this book rather more than is agreeable. Mr. Street's work ought to be popular. It combines something of the deftness and subtlety of Mr. Henry James with high spirits and many of those qualities which go to make a book interesting.

*Plots,* by Bernard Capes (Methuen & Co.), a volume of short stories, derives its name from the last item in it, a collection of some dozen or more hints for plots which, as Mr. Capes informs us, arose under his pen at various times, but arose only to be rejected. These sketches constitute in some sort a new genre, resembling a troop of playful spirits, not as yet subject to the restrictions of incarnation, but free to run hither and thither at will. They exhibit a kind of extravagant ingenuity, and please by their irresponsible humour. The idea of the 'Dead Cook at the Bottom of the Coal Shoot' diverted us not a little. Of course, as their author would admit, they are too slight and unorganized to be regarded as anything more than sallies of the imagination. Taken as such they will afford a quarter of an hour's mild entertainment. Turning to Mr. Capes's finished efforts, where the idea has become invested with organic form, we find in each of his stories a careful attention to style and a considerable power of chiselled expression. There is humour in them also, though we deprecate a tendency to pun: "his old elbow-chair—wintry as the evening by token of its long-vanished spring," is one of too many undignified instances. Mr. Capes's talent runs decidedly to the weird and supernatural, but the effect is impaired by a simultaneous insistence upon the real. The reader is challenged, as it were, to criticize the unaccountable by finding the circumstances of everyday life so closely juxtaposed. The postulate which the frankly unreal always

demand is never quite granted, and the result is a state of puzzle which is fatal to complete artistic enjoyment. Thus the idea both of the 'Devil's Fantasia' and of the 'Green Bottle'—we will not disclose either—is undeniably clever, but the note of realism struck at the beginning does anything but capture our imagination for the uncanny developments. On the whole, therefore, the story called 'Jerry of the Marsh,' though less characteristic, is the best in the book. 'Lot 104' is feeble; 'Cupid and Psyche,' even when labelled "a fairy tale," is too violently improbable and contradicts its own formula; and 'The Lord of Burleigh' is commonplace. Of external incident Mr. Capes displays now and again some accurate observation, at times perhaps a little too curious, and therefore below the line of easily recognizable imitation. In general, his is the talent which adds line upon line, the distinctive mark of his work being its scrupulous execution of detail, and not the energy which informs and transmutes an otherwise negligent cast of expression.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. publish *Tommy Cornstalk*, by Mr. J. H. M. Abbott, late a corporal in the First Australian Horse. "Tommy Cornstalk" is, of course, the Australian form of "Tommy Atkins," the cornstalk being the young colonial; and Mr. Abbott's book is readable. He takes the sound view that, in spite of what he calls "the malevolent lying which takes place upon both sides, not so much among the actual combatants as between the skulkers," the war has been marked by exceptionally good relations between the sides. The fact is that, with the exception of the wars of 1806 and 1870, there has never been a war so free from disgraces to civilization. The opinion to the contrary effect which still lingers in some extreme quarters upon both sides is largely based upon the private letters of soldiers, which compare favourably, from the point of view of exaggeration, with the best performances of Baron Munchausen. Mr. Abbott has a very interesting passage about General French, and takes the view that this officer is responsible for his own successes, and does not owe them, as some think, to others. General French did not do conspicuously well in the largest manoeuvres which have ever been held in this country, when he commanded Sir Redvers Buller's cavalry against the Duke of Connaught, but we believe that Mr. Abbott is right in thinking him, in spite of his appearance, a fine cavalry leader and a good general. Mr. Abbott describes General French as sitting his horse like a sack of flour, and says that new-comers put him down as a colonel of infantry who has learnt to ride late in life, but adds that he can stick on notwithstanding. Mr. Abbott also takes the right line about the artillery, whose services throughout the war have been conspicuous, and have not, we think, been marked by any single regrettable incident. We draw the moral that *esprit de corps* has enormous importance. The British forces are all raised from exactly the same type of recruit, and yet the result has in this war proved extraordinarily different in different cases, the secret being the confidence of the men in their own officers, and their pride in the traditions of their corps.

We cannot now discover any real mistakes in that best of books of reference, *The Statesman's Year-Book*, so we are forced to try to find omissions. Even these, having regard to the true plan of the book and its limitations, do not exist. With a view to what the future may bring forth it might have been well to index under the cross-reference of "Persian Gulf" the account of the Bahrein Islands. There is

doubtless nothing more difficult for the editors, Dr. Scott Keltie and Mr. Renwick, than to deal with islands which have been "annexed" first by one and then by another power, and which are in fact either uninhabited, like St. Paul and Amsterdam, which were once British and are now French, or independent, like Kishm. *The Morning Post* has lately stated that we have a "port at Bassidah, on the Island of Kishm, which is still British territory." The editors of the 'Statesman's Year-Book' do not appear to think so. There is much to be said for either view, but the matter may easily become important. The international "Provisional" Government of Tientsin is, we think, omitted. It will doubtless be dead before the end of the year. We do not find the international garrison of Crete named, nor the foreign garrisons of the various concessions at Shanghai. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are, of course, the publishers.

*Friends that Fail Not* (Hurst & Blackett) is the title of a volume of essays, mostly reprinted by Mr. Cecil Headlam from *Literature*. They deal with a variety of subjects, and contain a good deal of quotation which is skillfully introduced, the writing being easy and clever. We like best the first article, 'The Short Cut of Coincidence,' in which Mr. Headlam has less borrowed matter, dealing with reminiscence of his own and discussing ably the possibility of its use in fiction. Elsewhere he does not show his own hand sufficiently, does not intrude on us enough of the ego, which, for better or worse, makes the reputation of the essayist, to assure his position. But the confidence for such a venture may well be derived from this collection, which seems aimed more at the casual than the literary reader. This is not to say that Mr. Headlam fails to show discernment on such diverse matters as Dickens and football. Reading the article on umbrellas, we are reminded of Miss Alcott's reminiscence of Emerson when his powers were declining. He started for a walk; it rained slightly, and he returned for something which domestics, who had not noticed the shower, could not conjecture. Another stick, handkerchief, and hat were offered in vain; then he was able to paraphrase triumphantly, "I want the thing which your friends borrow and never bring back." There was method in his amnesia after all.

*State Trials: Political and Social*. Edited by H. L. Stephen. Vols. III. and IV. (Duckworth).—To insist that the prevailing tone of levity which Mr. Stephen is pleased to assume in his preface to these further volumes of select State Trials should not deter a serious student of our constitutional literature from referring to the annotated text of this edition is perhaps the fairest view of the matter which can be taken by a critic. On the one hand, we have the editor's admission that his selection has been made without any regard to the dignity or importance of the subject. "For my purposes," he states, "a trial must be interesting, my test for which is that it must interest me; it must not be necessarily disgusting, though it may contain a good deal of coarseness; and above all it must be short." On the other hand, we have the fact that the text of one of these trials is printed here from a hitherto unpublished manuscript. Of this achievement the editor pleasantly professes himself to be "very proud," and to wish "to get all the credit for it" that he can. Mr. Stephen is certainly entitled to considerable credit for his publication of the Helmingham manuscript, containing a valuable contemporary report of the trial of the Earl of Essex. But apart from this special claim to serious consideration, the general editorial treatment of the cases included in these two volumes is on the whole satisfactory. The special introductions to the several trials and the bio-

graphical and historical foot-notes should prove of real value to the general reader, for whose benefit these selections have evidently been made. Of the eleven cases included in these two volumes only those connected with the rebellion of the Earl of Essex and the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey are of any real historical interest. The rest certainly afford many curious revelations of the state of society in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but we would venture to suggest that their chief claim to comply with the "test" imposed by the editor, on behalf of himself and his readers, is their undoubted interest as "historical mysteries."

MR. B. TACCHIELLA is to be congratulated on *The Derby School Register, 1570-1901* (Bemrose & Sons). We well know the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy records of school-boys, and wish that all schools would apply their zeal and industry as Mr. Tacchella has done to the elucidation of their past history. A good deal of the early detail of Derby School is shrouded in mystery, but much labour has been shown, and we hope, now that a start has been made, that this and similar records will be amplified.

*Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1902* (Horace Cox) is out, an admirably exhaustive record, in which the new editor has displayed the proverbial diligence, while the preface is as lively reading as usual.

We have also received *The Stock Exchange Official Intelligence* (Spottiswoode & Co.), an imposing and wonderfully full volume, and the *Official Year-Book of the Church of England* (S.P.C.K.), the preface of which says: "There are, no doubt, signs of seeming failure and loss, which may be used by some to foster political agitation against the National Church, these will be interpreted as evidences of diminution of influence and a decadence of adhesion among the people." We are glad to see this sentence, though it is needlessly elaborate and ill punctuated.—*The Advertiser's A B C* (T. B. Browne), *Howe's Charities* (Longmans), and *The Year's Art* (Virtue & Co.) are also valuable manuals.

We have on our table *Thoughts from the Letters of Petrarch*, selected and translated by J. Lohse (Dent & Co.),—*Men of Renown*, by J. Finnemore (Black),—*French Prose Composition*, by R. R. N. Baron (Methuen),—*Der gerade Weg der beste*, a First German Play for Boys and Girls, by A. von Kotzebue, edited by the Rev. J. H. D. Matthews (Blackie),—*Waverley: Sir Walter Scott's Continuous Readers*, edited by E. E. Smith (Black),—*Logic*, by G. H. Smith (Putnam),—*An Epitome of the Law affecting Marine Insurance*, by L. Duckworth (E. Wilson),—*A Treatise on Elementary Statics*, by W. J. Dobbs (Black),—*Commercial Trusts*, by J. R. Dos Passos (Putnam),—*Selection of Subject in Photography*, by W. E. Tindall (Hilse),—*North American Fauna*, Nos. 20 and 21, by Dr. C. Hart Merriam (Washington, Government Printing Office),—*No Rates and Taxes*, by T. Pinkerton (Simpkin),—*A Glimpse of Cranbrook*, by W. S. Martin (Homeland Association),—*Home Thoughts*, by C. (Gay & Bird),—*The Handbook of Jamaica, 1902*, by T. L. Roxburgh and J. C. Ford (Stanford),—*The Eternal Question*, by Avema (Bolton, Northern Publishing Co.),—*Told by the Twins*, by F. L. Farmer (S.P.C.K.),—*One Frail Woman and Four Queer Men*, by E. Staley (Drane),—*Ray Farley*, by J. Moffat and E. Druce (Fisher Unwin),—*Roses, Sweet Roses*, by the Rev. W. J. Bettison (S.P.C.K.),—*Götta*, by N. Dorée (Simpkin),—*John Goritz*, by Dolly Pentreath (Shorne, the Pear Tree Press),—*The Christmas Rose, and other Thoughts in Verse*, by H. Macmillan (Macmillan),—*The Parting, and Waiting for the Train*, by S. J. Adair FitzGerald (R. B. Johnson),—*The Grammar of Prophecy* (by R. B. Girdlestone (Eyre & Spottiswoode),—*The*

*Soul's Daily Audience of God*, by the Rev. E. L. Cutts, D.D. (S.P.C.K.),—*Mosaics*, by J. C. Wright (Partridge),—*Intercessory Prayer*, by the Rev. E. H. Day (S.P.C.K.),—*The Faith of an Agnostic*, by G. Forester (Watts),—*Ames Troublées*, by A. Schalek de la Faverie (Paris, Librairie Molière),—*L'Imagination de l'Artiste*, by Paul Souriau (Paris, Hachette),—and *Zur Erinnerung an Franz Xaver Kraus*, by Dr. K. Braig (Freiburg im Breisgau, Herder).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Barnes (C. R.), *The People's Bible Encyclopedia*, 7/6  
Beeching (H. C.), *Religio Laici*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Bellamy (R. L.), *The Harvest of the Soul*, cr. 8vo, 3/6  
Hall (W. W.), *Applied Religion*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

## Law.

Williams (C. W.) and Musgrave (C. E.), *The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901*, 8vo, 3/6 net.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Brownell (W. C.), *French Art*, imp. 8vo, 21/ net.  
Martin (D.), *The Glasgow School of Painting*, 8vo, 6/ net.  
Pictorial Scotland, oblong folio, 7/6

## Poetry and the Drama.

Findlay (J. P.), *The Spindle-Side of Scottish Song*, 3/6 net.  
Wright (W. J. F.), *Dante and the Divine Comedy*, 3/6 net.

## Bibliography.

Whetley (H. B.), *How to Make an Index*, cr. 8vo, 4/6

## History and Biography.

Abbott (J. H. M.), *Tommy Cornstalk*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.  
Chateaubriand, *Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe*, Translation by A. T. de Mattos, Vols. 3 and 4 (in 6 vols.), 8vo, 90/ net (sets only).  
Edwards (H. S.), *Sir William White, K.C.B.*, 12/ net.  
German Empire of To-day, by Veritas, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.  
Knox (K. B.), *Baker's Campaign*, 8vo, 10/6 net.  
Paston (G.), *Little Memoirs of the Nineteenth Century*, 8vo, 10/6  
Tarver (J. C.), *Tiberius the Tyrant*, 8vo, 15/ net.

## Geography and Travel.

Muirhead (J. F.), *America the Land of Contrasts*, 5/ net.

## Philology.

Ninet (M.), *French in Picture and Talk*, cr. 8vo, 2/6

## Science.

Edwards (E. J.), *A Complete History of Small-Pox and Vaccination in Europe*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.  
Eissler (M.), *The Hydro-Metallurgy of Copper*, 8vo, 12/6 net.  
Hutchinson (H. N.), *Living Rulers of Mankind*, Vol. 1, 7/6  
Macnaughton (J.), *Factory Book-keeping for Paper Mills*, 4to, 10/ net.  
Nicholson (W.), *Practical Smoke Prevention*, cr. 8vo, 3/4 net.  
Stewart (A. M.), *The Crown of Science*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

## General Literature.

Appleton (G. W.), *Rash Conclusions*, cr. 8vo, 3/6  
Bettinson (A. F.) and Tristram (W. O.), *The National Sporting Club, Past and Present*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Birrell (O.), *Nicholas Holbrook*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Cervantes, *Complete Works*, Vol. 8, 1/ net; leather, 2/ net.  
Chatterton (G. G.), *The Court of Destiny*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Cleave (L.), *Blue Lilies*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Cotea (Mrs. E.), *Those Delightful Americans*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Crawford (Mrs. J. A.), *The Problem of Janus*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Dickson (H.), *The Siege of Lady Resolute*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Ellacombe (H. N.), *In my Vicarage Garden and Elsewhere*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.  
Feuillet (O.), *The Romance of a Poor Young Man*, with Introduction by H. Harland, 8vo, 7/6  
Fills (J.), *Breaking and Riding*, translated by M. H. Hayes, cr. 8vo, 16/ net.  
Glanville (E.), *A Beautiful Rebel*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Iolius: an Anthology of Friendship, edited by E. Carpenter, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.  
Kelly (F. F.), *With Hoops of Steel*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Lake of Palms, translated by Ramesh Dutt, cr. 8vo, 6/  
McCutcheon (G. B.), *Graustark*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
McKenzie (F. A.), *The American Invaders*, cr. 8vo, 2/6  
Mason (F.), *The Run of the Season*, oblong folio, 6/ net.  
Meade (L. T.) and Bastace (R.), *The Lost Square*, cr. 8vo, 5/  
Savage (R. H.), *The Mystery of a Shipyard*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Sedgwick (A. D.), *The Rescue*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.  
Sergeant (A.), *The Marriage of Lydia Mainwaring*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Slade (A. F.), *Mary Neville*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Sprigge (S. S.), *An Industrious Chevalier*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Walker (C. F.), *The Silver Gate*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
White (K.), *The Eveshams*, cr. 8vo, 6/

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Dornstetter (P.), *Abraham*, 6m.  
Sabatier (P.), *Floretum S. Francis Assisiensis*, 3fr. 50.

## Law.

Ehrlich (E.), *Beiträge zur Theorie der Rechtsquellen*, Part 1, 5m.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Saunier (C.), *Les Conquêtes Artistiques de la Révolution et de l'Empire*, 12fr.

## Drama.

Capus (A.), *La Veine*, 3fr. 50.  
Donnay (M.), *La Bascule*, 3fr. 50.

## History and Biography.

Coynard (C. de), *Une Sorcière au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle: Marie-Anne de la Ville (1680-1725)*, 3fr. 50.  
Ducoudray (G.), *Les Origines du Parlement de Paris et la Justice aux XIII<sup>e</sup> et XIV<sup>e</sup> Siècles*, 15fr.  
Lair (M.), *L'Impérialisme Allemand*, 3fr. 50.



*Geography and Travel.*

Combanaire (A.), *Au Pays des Coupeurs de Têtes: à travers Bornéo*, 3fr. 50.

*Science.*

Leven (M.), *La Vie, l'Âme et la Maladie*, 6fr.  
Mennault (R.) et Rousseau (H.), *Les Plantes Nuisibles en Agriculture et en Horticulture*, 10fr.

*General Literature.*

Barneville (P. de), *Au Seuil du Siècle*, 3fr. 50.  
Brewster (H. B.), *L'Âme Païenne*, 3fr. 50.  
Couvreur (A.), *La Famille: La Force du Sang*, 3fr. 50.  
Franay (G.), *Lisbeth*, 3fr. 50.  
Gebhart (E.), *D'Ulysse à Panurge*, 3fr. 50.  
Jammes (F.), *Le Triomphe de la Vie*, 3fr. 50.  
Masterlock (M.), *Le Temple Enseveli*, 3fr. 50.  
Marion (H.), *L'Éducation des Jeunes Filles*, 3fr. 50.  
Trotignon (L.), *Fouchard Député*, 3fr. 50.

## PITT AND GENERAL MIRANDA.

THAT Pitt, shortly before his death, foretold the deliverance of Europe from the yoke of Napoleon through a war of patriotism in Spain is a fact which has been duly chronicled amongst historic prophecies. At the same time, the full significance of this famous saying can scarcely be appreciated unless we regard it as including in its prescience the emancipation of the Spanish settlements in South America.

The intimate relations of Pitt with the Spanish revolutionary party in the New World have often been asserted and never been denied. The fact, indeed, was notorious during his life, and details of these negotiations were published within a few years of his death. These curious revelations, which appeared under an assumed name (*Antepara*, 'South American Emancipation,' London, 1810), can unquestionably be attributed to the famous Creole revolutionist Francisco de Miranda, who was the leading spirit in the whole of these proceedings. The book attracted much attention at the time, and it was the subject of a notable article in the *Edinburgh Review* (vol. xiii. p. 295). Quite recently further investigations have been made, and many new facts have been disclosed by the industrious researches of historical scholars in both North and South America. Few English scholars are perhaps aware of the extensive nature of these researches or of the importance which attaches to a right understanding of the motives of the English Government in its relations with Miranda and his party (*American Historical Review*, vols. iii., iv., and vi.). Possibly the story will be told some day by those who have the patience to unravel a very tangled skein of political intrigue; but, in the first place, it is desirable that the course of the negotiations between Pitt and Miranda should be stated with as much exactness as possible.

The documents on which the existing evidence is based are obviously incomplete, and form part of a much larger collection which has never seen the light. It is significant that our existing knowledge of the matter is derived from documents published by Miranda himself, after Pitt's death, from rough notes or memoranda in his own possession. It is now known, however, that a great mass of Miranda's papers came into the possession of the English Government during the revolutionary war in South America and that they were conveyed to this country in a British man-of-war. These papers have never been published or referred to from that day to this, though fragments of Miranda's later correspondence were published by the Marquis de Rojas in 1884, and further fragments of an earlier date by M. A. Rojas in 1889. It will be evident, however, that at least the originals of Miranda's letters to Pitt must have been in that minister's possession, and some important papers relating to these negotiations are, in fact, still preserved amongst his official papers.

The published account of General Miranda's career assumes that he passed through England on his way to the Continent in the year 1785. It assumes also that previous to his interview with Pitt in 1790 no com-

munications had been received from him by the English Government. It is, therefore, a discovery of considerable interest that, as early as the year 1783, an elaborate plan had been conceived for the emancipation of South America, which was submitted to the English Government within a few months of its inception. Still more interesting is the fact that this project proves to be practically identical with the scheme which is known to have been put forward by Miranda himself in 1790 and 1796, and which was finally adopted by the English Government in 1804. There is, indeed, every reason to suppose that the author of this earlier project was none other than Miranda himself. We learn from more than one source that in the year 1782 he had been dismissed the Spanish service for alleged complicity with Don Juan Manuel de Cagigal, commandant of Havana, in illicit trade with North America, to which charge was added another of having corruptly communicated the plans of the fortifications at Havana to the English Government. We also learn that early in the year 1783 both the accused officers were preparing for a journey to Europe in order to escape the violence of the colonial government.

Amongst Pitt's official papers there is preserved a fragment of a journal compiled at the close of this same year in which the objects and proceedings of a certain revolutionary "Association" are recorded by an English sympathizer. Their leader appears to have been a certain Don Juan, who may with some probability be identified with Miranda's old comrade in arms and companion in disgrace at Havana. Whether this supposition be correct or not, it can at least be shown from internal evidence that the plan of campaign advocated by the "Association" was dictated by Miranda himself.

The plan in question had for its avowed object the emancipation of Spanish South America by means of an expedition to be fitted out by the British Government, or at least with its connivance.

It had been originally intended that the English Government should be asked to dispatch a squadron with 6,000 troops to La Plata. Of these 4,000 would proceed to occupy Buenos Ayres, whilst the remainder were to make the Chili coast, and thence advance upon Peru. Meanwhile the troops at Buenos Ayres would have marched on Incuman. These operations were to be assisted by a rising in the northern provinces, where the strength of the Association lay, and where their leaders had been for some time past at work, organizing and drilling the Indians. Unfortunately, we are told, when this project was on the point of being disclosed to the English Government, peace was signed with Spain. Under these circumstances the Association was prepared to make the attempt with a force of only 1,200 men in six vessels. The proposed destination of the expedition was Callao, the port of Lima, reputed the most vulnerable point in the Spanish settlements. Anticipating possible objections, it was pointed out that the English Government need not be compromised by this attempt. The trouble between Russia and Turkey would enable the revolutionary leaders to obtain commissions from the Czarina. The ships would be fitted out at Ostend or elsewhere, and no difficulty would be found in obtaining volunteers in England, for "Peru and Chili is the land of promise for English seamen." If the expedition were unsuccessful it could be disavowed, as was done in Somers's case; if, on the other hand, it should succeed, it would "change the political state of Europe as well as of America and raise this country to its proper height on the ruins of the house of Bourbon." The recompense to England for her moral support of the expedition would be great: the exclusive trade with

South America for ten years, special privileges for the East India Company, a subsidy of 1,000,000l. yearly, and 4l. per month for every soldier or sailor employed south of the equator, ample provision for factories and settlements, with the occupation during a term of years of the port of Valdivia; lastly, the still valuable monopoly of negro slaves, until such time as the framers of this project could accomplish their design of freeing all the slaves upon Spanish soil.

The question naturally occurs, What relationship do these interesting negotiations bear to those of 1790 and later years? What, in fact, had Pitt to do with the matter? To this it may be answered that the very fact of these documents being found amongst Pitt's official papers indicates that the matter had come to his knowledge. Again, Pitt, as we know, took office in December of 1783; a few weeks after this revolutionary association had been repulsed (as their journal tells us) by Fox and the Coalition ministry. Is it not, therefore, almost certain that they must have submitted this project to a minister from whom they had every reason to expect a favourable hearing? We might even suggest that this plan of campaign, prepared (as we know) in America in the autumn of 1782, was evidently intended for the information of the Shelburne ministry, of which Pitt was a member. But before the emissaries of the revolutionary parties arrived in England peace had been declared and the Shelburne ministry had resigned.

We have no means of ascertaining what may have passed between Pitt and the South American delegates in December of 1783, for at this point the journal ends. The friends of the Association were, however, fully conscious that the political position was now widely different from what it had been when their proposals were first drafted. The minister could scarcely have replied otherwise than that the present moment was not a propitious one for the execution of their designs. We can only speculate whether he made use of any expressions which might have led his interviewers to believe that in the event of war with Spain their project would receive a more favourable consideration. In any case they seem to have assumed as much, for in 1790, when a rupture with Spain appeared inevitable, Miranda appeared before Pitt with a similar project and met with a flattering reception.

We know already that the intervening period had been spent by Miranda on the Continent, and in more than one capital he would have learnt that the course of events following the Peace of Versailles was tending to facilitate the execution of his designs. There is, however, nothing in these documents to indicate that Pitt had been in personal communication with Miranda on a previous occasion. Now, however, he was presented to the minister by ex-Governor Pownall, who had already advocated the policy of intervention in South America as early as the year 1780. It is worth noting that both Pownall and Wilberforce were regarded by Miranda as his personal friends. What passed at this interview has hitherto been known to us only from Miranda's statement made to a third person and afterwards suppressed (Report of the Trial of Sir Home Popham, 1807).

Amongst the Pitt MSS., however, there exists the original narrative of the whole course of the negotiations between Pitt and Miranda in the latter's own handwriting. From this curious document it appears that during the spring and summer of 1790 the minister was busily engaged upon the details of Miranda's "grand plan" for an expedition to South America in support of a rising of the Creoles and native Indians which was to be secretly organized by means of the exiled Jesuits. The nature of these negotiations is confirmed by other evidence, and especially by a letter from Sir Archibald Campbell to Pitt



respecting the prospects of an expedition against Florida which was already planned, and which, if the minister would but lift his finger, might be rendered certain of success by the co-operation of the western settlers, who were ready to follow the English flag in defiance of the ostentatious neutrality of the United States. The convention between England and Spain which was concluded in October, 1790, was doubtless a heavy blow to Miranda's hopes. The ministry had, in fact, gone so far as to prepare a proclamation for distribution amongst the natives upon the arrival of an English expeditionary force. In this curious document the hand of Pitt is perhaps discernible in the draft of a new constitution for the South American States. Miranda on his part seems to have been attracted by the traditions of an older native civilization, which were still cherished by the Indian tribesmen of the interior. These traditions, however, were blended by his faction with the theory of the English constitution and the neo-classicisms of continental jurisprudence in an amusing disorder.

According to one such scheme which is preserved in the Pitt MSS. the new government would consist of an Inca, or emperor, Caziques, or senators, and a legislative assembly "elected by all the citizens of the Empire to quinquennial parliaments." The judiciary nominated by the Inca must resemble that of England, but there would be elective censors "to watch over the morals of the senators." When not so occupied, these Argus-eyed officials would apparently supervise the academies for young gentlemen and ladies.\* It followed as a matter of course that in addition to censors there must be *Ediles*, for the survey of public works, and *Quæstors*, for the scrutiny of the public revenues. Finally, as in England, legislation must be effected by the joint consent of the three estates.

Before the close of the year 1791 Miranda, having failed to obtain from Pitt a pension of 1,200*l.* a year, left England once more. During the next six years he succeeded in gaining a certain notoriety in the service of the French Republic, but he was disappointed in his expectation of obtaining an independent command within striking distance of the Spanish Main. When war with Spain was forced on Pitt in 1796 Miranda returned to England to remind the minister (as he tells us) of a former promise. What took place at this conference we can only guess, but a year later we find these negotiations taking a more formal shape, comprising, in fact, the heads of a definite convention with the South American revolutionary junta then sitting in Paris. Some details of the terms proposed in this convention have been published by Miranda himself,† but the authentic documents have now been found amongst Pitt's own papers. Here we have the convention between France and the revolted colonies of North America in 1778 proposed as a model for the present negotiations, with this important difference—that the United States were now to be invited to form a separate treaty of "friendship and alliance" with the emancipated colonies. The actual conquest of South America, however, was to be carried out by ships and men provided by England, provision being made for repayment of the expenses of the expedition. In the event of Spain attempting to recover South America by force, the United States were to supply troops in return for the possession of Louisiana and Florida.‡ Finally, the control of the isthmus of Panama was to be secured to England for a term of years in connexion with an isthmian canal, which would be at once undertaken. On the other hand, the new confederation

would occupy Havana, which was regarded by Miranda as the key of the Gulf of Mexico.

It will be evident from the above brief outline of the proposals made to Pitt by the revolutionary committee in 1797 that they were much less favourable to England than Miranda's own project of 1790. The reason is, of course, to be found in a desire to enlist the sympathy of the United States, whose minister at the Court of St. James was supposed to be, in common with many leading Americans in opposition, not unfavourably inclined towards the cause of emancipation. The plan was equally supported by such influential men as Melville and Popham, whilst Grenville went so far as to declare that he thought it "the greatest object for this country to attend to and almost the only one to save her." From some cause or other, however, even the separate negotiations with the English ministry fell through, and Miranda returned to his French employment. Nevertheless, a definite agreement had been arrived at as to the feasibility of an attempt upon Caracas from the newly conquered base of Trinidad. The capital of Venezuela was Miranda's native place, and his undoubted influence offered a reasonable prospect of obtaining possession of the Terra Firme and with it the control of communications between North and South America. Failing American co-operation on the side of Florida, the northern passes of the isthmus might be occupied from the Pacific, while separate expeditions from England and even from India could invest Buenos Ayres and the Chilean and Peruvian ports.

At some date in the year 1801 Miranda seems to have abandoned his long connexion with the French Republicans, and to have returned to England. Possibly his eyes were opened by the discovery of the designs of France upon Louisiana, a valuable asset in his scheme of Anglo-Saxon support against Spanish rule in America. With peace at last restored to weary Europe and Pitt no longer in office, Miranda had to be content with vague promises, and some pecuniary assistance from the Addington ministry.

In 1803 we have a renewal of the projects for a descent on the South American coasts through the insistence of Pitt's old colleagues. The way was thus prepared for a final reconsideration of the whole question when Pitt returned to office in 1804. Once more there were differences of opinion as to the objective of the proposed expedition, the respective merits of an attack upon Buenos Ayres and Lima being weighed with Miranda's own project against Caracas and the old attractions of the Mosquito Shore. Finally, it seems to have been decided that Miranda should make the first attempt with a force of South American exiles and North American volunteers equipped by British money. As to the further operations, we know from the report of his famous trial that Popham was left under the impression that he had a free hand with regard to a descent on Buenos Ayres, a view which is strongly supported by papers which are to be found amongst the Chatham MSS.

In June of 1805 Miranda wrote what was perhaps his last letter to Pitt, asking permission to leave England immediately in order to put his plans into execution. A few months later we find him cruising in the South Atlantic on board a noted American "freetrader," laden with "all sorts of warlike implements, printers and printing-presses," and commanded by a master who appeared to King George's officers "a perfect pirate in idea." There then we must leave him; for at the outset of the venture Pitt was dead, and his personal responsibility for the events which followed, including in due course the emancipation of South America, was at an end.

HUBERT HALL.

#### SIR ASTON COKAIN'S WORKS.

6, Gordon Square, W.C., April 12th, 1902.

I HAVE a copy of the 'Small Poems of Divers Sorts' referred to by Mr. Barnett Smith. It is cut and frayed, but from collation with the Museum copy appears to be complete. It has no portrait, and I should be glad to share your correspondent's doubt on this point, but I note that the leaf following title to 'Poems' bears signature A 3, and this suggests, I fear, that there was originally a portrait leaf counted A. My copy has three separate titles: 'Poems,' 'Obstinate Lady,' and 'Trappolin.' I am not quite clear whether Mr. Barnett Smith's has a general title besides. In my copy, and probably in all, there is an error in pagination, by which pp. 461-480 are twice numbered, and consequently the last page is numbered 508 instead of 528. Also the 'Poems' end on r 6, p. 284, and the 'Obstinate Lady' begins on v, p. 289. Two leaves, therefore, appear to be missing both in signature and number, but I believe this is so in all copies, though the hiatus gave me a fright at first.

HUGH CANDY.

#### HIBBERT SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 9th to the 12th inst. the library of the late Lieut.-Col. E. G. Hibbert. The books were all in fine condition, bound by Bedford and the best French binders, and the prices realized were remarkably high. Beaumont and Fletcher, first edition, 1647, 63*l.* Joannis Bertandi Encomium Trium Marianum, &c., Paris, 1529, 91*l.* Boccaccio's Decameron, first English translation, both parts dated 1620, 63*l.* Burns's Poems, first edition, Kilmarnock, 1786, 189*l.* Butler's Hudibras, 3 parts, all genuine first editions, 1663-78, 40*l.* Byron's Poems on Various Occasions, the rare privately printed edition, Newark, Ridge (1806), 50*l.*; The Waltz, 1813, 78*l.* Caxton's Chronicle of England, printed by Julian Notary in 1515, 130*l.* Cervantes's Don Quixote, by Shelton, both parts, 1620, 61*l.* Les Liaisons Dangereuses, special copy on vellum paper, 1796, 80*l.* Hypnerotomachia Poliphili, 1499, 72*l.* Geo. Daniel's Merrie England in the Olden Time, his own copy, extra illustrated, 1842, 55*l.* Dares Phrygius de Encido Troie, Wittemb., 1518, in an exhibition binding by Lortie, 55*l.* Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, 2 vols., and Serious Reflections, first editions, 1719-20, 206*l.* Charles Dickens, Various First Editions, 30 vols., 1837-74, 83*l.* D'Urfey's Pills to Purge Melancholy, 6 vols., 1719-20, 49*l.* 10*s.* Ph. Fletcher, The Locusts, first edition, 1627, 69*l.* Gray's Odes, first edition, 1757, and other Strawberry Hill pieces, with autograph notes by Horace Walpole, 60*l.*; Gray's Poems, with Mason's Life, Walpole's own copy, with MS. notes and extra prints, 1775, 197*l.* Holinshed's Chronicles, 1577, 60*l.* Ben Jonson's Works, first edition, Vol. I., 1616, said to have belonged to Charles I., 61*l.* Keats's Poems, first edition, 1817, 79*l.*; Lamia, &c., 1820, 55*l.* Lafontaine, Contes, 1762, 49*l.* La Guernière, Ecole de Cavalerie, 1751, 66*l.* Le Sage, Gil Blas, Paris, 1796-1801, special illustrations and 71 original drawings, 81*l.* Daphnis and Chloë, with the Regent's plates, 1718, 48*l.* Marie Antoinette, par P. de Nolhac, Japanese-paper copy, 1890, 70*l.* Thos. Middleton's A Trick to Catch the Old One, first edition, 1608, 50*l.* 10*s.* Milton's Paradise Lost, first edition, third title, 1668, 47*l.* Sir T. More's Utopia, by Robinson, first edition, 1551, 70*l.* Notes and Queries to 1897, with eight indexes, 36*l.* Nuremberg Chronicle, a very fine and large copy, 1493, 120*l.* P. Paruta, Della Vita Politica, 1579, Henri III.'s copy, with arms of Henry and Louise de Lorraine, 250*l.* Pope's Works by Du Roveray, special copy, with ten drawings by Burney, 1804-6, 80*l.* Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, 1591, 80*l.* Jos. Ritson's Notes on Shak-

\* If this is the meaning of "ils veilleront également sur les mœurs de la jeunesse et principalement sur les institutions et les instituteurs."

† Antepara, op. cit.

‡ These are indicated only by asterisks in the document.

speare and Various Readings, original autograph MS., 41l. Scott's Novels, Prose and Poetical Works, Life and Anecdotes, 100 vols., uniformly bound, 1829-39, 70l.; Abbotsford Waverley, 12 vols., 1842, 37l. Shakspeare, First Folio, title defective, &c., sold with all faults, 1623, 1,050l.; Second Folio, 1632, 350l.; Third Folio, 1663, with the 1664 title-page added, 755l.; Fourth Folio, 1685, 118l. Shelley's Zastrozzi, 1810, 150l.; Queen Mab, 1813, 60l.; Alastor, 1816, 38l.; Laon and Cythna, 1818, 30l.; The Cenci, 1819, 39l.; Adonais, 1821, 270l. Shenstone's Poems, 1737, with an autograph poem, 71l. Smith's Catalogue Raisonné, 9 vols., 1829-42, 47l. Spenser's Colin Clout, 1595, 44l. Suckling's Fragmenta Aurea, 1646, 51l. Swift's Gulliver's Travels, first edition, 2 vols., 1726, 100l. Walpole's Castle of Otranto, printed upon vellum, Edwards, 1790, 190l. Walton's Life of Sanderson, presentation copy, 1678, 30l.

### Literary Gossip.

In the *Cornhill Magazine* for May, Anthony Hope continues 'The Intrusions of Peggy,' and Mr. A. E. W. Mason 'The Four Feathers.' Mr. Alexander Innes Shand contributes a biography in miniature of the late Field-Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain. Mr. Charles Whibley discourses on 'Literary Forgers,' both English and French; and Mr. Stephen Gwynn on 'A Century of Irish Humour.' 'The English Friends of Marie Antoinette,' by S. G. Tallentyre, is a little page of history which passes from the frivolity of the Trianon to the tragedy of the Conciergerie. In 'A Regimental Custom' Mr. J. B. Hodge, after a passing hit at the conservatism of military traditions, tells a story of how different men recalled the memory of their loved ones before going into action. The 'Londoner's Logbook' ranges from parental opposition to the curate's marriage and a quack treatise on the 'Art of Beauty,' down to a skit on the various elements which unite in opposition to the present Education Bill, while in 'The Language of Schoolboys' Mr. Nowell Smith combines philology with amusement.

The May number of *Macmillan's Magazine* will contain the opening chapters of a novel by a new writer. 'The Cardinal's Pawn' is a tale of adventure in Italy during the sixteenth century, the scene being laid partly in Florence and partly in Venice.

The first volume of Mr. C. Oman's 'History of the Peninsular War,' which will shortly be issued from the Oxford University Press, deals with the events from the treaty of Fontainebleau to the battle of Corunna, 1807-1809. Mr. Oman explains that he no more dreams of superseding the immortal six volumes of Napier than Dr. Gardiner dreamed of superseding Clarendon's history, but points out that while Napier is unrivalled as a narrator of the incidents of war he is a less trustworthy guide in politics. The history will contain a considerable amount of new matter, maps, plans, and portraits.

Among the spring announcements of Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co., of New York, is a volume by Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, the creator of Uncle Remus. It is entitled 'The Making of a Statesman,' a novelette, which is something of a new departure for the author; but it also con-

tains other stories of Georgia life which are of the nature of his former well-known character sketches.

SIR H. H. BEMROSE, of Derby, who has during many years past collected books, MSS., &c., relating to Derbyshire, has it in contemplation to publish, at an early date, abstracts, and, in some cases, copies, of all the original deeds in his collection up to about the year 1550, and to supplement this by the addition of similar abstracts of the Derbyshire charters in the Woolley and other collections in the British Museum, and the "ancient deeds" at the Public Record Office, &c. He is being assisted by Mr. J. H. Jeayes, of the Department of MSS., British Museum. The work is well in hand, and it is earnestly and confidently hoped that owners of private collections in the county and elsewhere will co-operate by allowing, under restrictions, access to their muniments.

THE May part of *Chambers's Journal* will contain articles by Prof. Hoffmann (Mr. Angelo Lewis) on 'The Game of Bridge,' by Mr. W. Sidebotham on 'Westminster and Coronations,' and by Mr. T. H. Escott on 'Colonial Secretaries I have Known,' including Mr. Chamberlain.

It is again rumoured that Messrs. Harmsworth intend to start a halfpenny morning newspaper in Edinburgh, similar to the *Daily Record* begun in Glasgow a few years ago.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will include in one of their early May sales a fine copy of Shakspeare's Second Folio having the very rare Smethwick title-page. On the 20th of March last another copy with the same title, measuring, curiously enough, precisely the same (12½ in. by 8½ in.), realized 690l. at Sotheby's, that being the highest amount ever obtained at auction for the volume in question. Nearly all the copies hitherto sold have had the Allot title-page. The Daniel, Tite, Orford, Ives, and Daly copies all had the Allot title, as also have the three copies in the British Museum and the one in the Huth Library. The example in the Lenox Library, New York, has, however, the Smethwick title, and was purchased in 1855 from Mr. Henry Stevens, together with the three other Folios and about forty of the Quartos, for a lump sum of 600l. The prices realized in old days for the Second Folio are not without interest. They show that in 1680 about 16s. was deemed sufficient; in 1790, 4l. 4s.; in 1820, from 10l. to 13l.; in 1832, about 20l.; in 1873, about 45l.; and in 1890, from 50l. to 60l. A present price may be found elsewhere on this page.

A STRIKING proposition on metrical history was advanced on Monday by Mr. John Clark, Inspector of Schools, at a sectional meeting of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow. On an analysis of early Germanic and Anglo-Saxon verse Mr. Clark maintained that the percentage of lines alliterating only twice was so very large as to take away historical authority from the orthodox normal three alliterations per line. An examination of pre-classical Latin verse, in which the quantitative standards did not hold, disclosed so high a proportion of lines with at least two alliterations as to compel the suggestion for the earliest Latin poetry, however lacking in regularity, of a type

similar to the Germanic, distinguished chiefly by *cæsura* and alliteration. The base of Mr. Clark's position is the undeniable and large existence of alliteration plus *cæsura* in the earliest Latin Saturnian and other verse prior to the recognition of the quantitative standard. A clear and frequent use of occasional alliteration by subsequent classical poets, such as Lucretius, was explained as a trace of the persistence of the earlier mode in the newer style.

THE literary contents of the May number of the *Country* will include 'A Plea for Shubberies,' by Mr. E. V. Lucas; 'Modern English Falconry,' by Mr. H. A. Bryden; 'The Garden that is all my Own,' by M. C. E. W.; poems by Mrs. Nora Chesson and Mr. Charles Marriott; and the first of a series of articles on 'The Country for Londoners,' 'Meredith's Country: the North Downs,' by Mr. A. H. Anderson.

M. GUSTAVE ISAMBERT, who died a few days ago, was better known as a politician than as a journalist. He was born at Châteaudun on October 20th, 1841, and adopted journalism as a profession at a very early age. He was one of the founders of the *République Française*, of which he was for some time editor in chief. He wrote, with Coffinhal-Laprairie, 'La Loi Militaire Expliquée,' 1868, which ran through seventeen editions in about twelve years, and 'L'Impôt et son Emploi,' 1868, and edited the 'Lettres de Mademoiselle de Lespinasse' and the 'Neveu de Rameau.' He also contributed to the 'Livre d'Or des Peuples,' the 'Encyclopédie Générale,' 'La Vie Littéraire,' &c. He had a very intimate knowledge of the eighteenth century, and, like most other French journalists, was personally acquainted with the rigours of prison discipline.—This week's obituary of Frenchmen also includes the names of M. Lorédan Larchey, librarian at the Arsenal, a journalist and author of repute, who was born at Metz in 1831; and of M. Paul Avenal, a minor poet and song-writer, who was a member of the Société des Gens de Lettres, in his eightieth year.

THE following Parliamentary Papers have just been issued: Education, Scotland, Training of Teachers, Reports, &c. (5d.); Education, England and Wales, List of School Boards, &c. (9½d.); and Abstract of Accounts for the University of Aberdeen for the Year ended September 15th, 1901 (4d.).

### SCIENCE

#### GEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

*The Anthracite Coal Industry.* By Peter Roberts, Ph.D. (Macmillan & Co.).—A glance at any geological map of North America will show in the eastern part of Pennsylvania a kind of archipelago of long narrow islands of coal-measures, all aligned roughly in a north-east and south-west direction. Each of these islands is a small coalfield, separated from the rest by denudation in the same manner as the whole of them are separated from the main mass of the great Appalachian coal region to the west. This limited area—the thirteen or fourteen basins of the entire cluster are together less than 500 square miles, or some 200 square miles less than our own Newcastle coalfield—is of great economic value, for it contains virtually the anthracite which the United States possesses. There is plenty of good coal in the rest of the



country, but here only is found that hard, bright, black, clear-ringing, almost smokeless and flameless coal, difficult to ignite, but intensely hot, which has become the favourite fuel for domestic purposes in the States and to which it is due that one's shirt collars remain clean so much longer in New York than in London. Each individual anthracite basin is so small and narrow that if the strata of which it consists were lying flat or at a low angle of dip the included coal-seams would soon be worked out. It happens, however, that each field is in the form of a deep fold or series of folds laterally pinched in. The seams are thus bent and packed in such a way as to yield the maximum of coal under the minimum of surface area. This stratigraphical arrangement—due to great earth movements of later date than the coal itself—is indeed a lucky one. Owing to it an output of some 60,000,000 tons of very special fuel may continue for eighty years longer at least and possibly to the end of the century, and that too notwithstanding the fact that about one-fifth of the original coal-contents has already been extracted and consumed. In the interesting book before us Dr. Roberts gives a clear and commendably brief account of all these things. His main object, however, is less to describe the coal and its mode of occurrence (as regards the vexed question of its origin he, indeed, hazards no opinion) than to consider the social and industrial questions to which its development has given rise. Without going into too much technical detail he explains intelligibly the methods of mining in vogue in the district—viz., by open workings, or, as he calls it, "stripping mining," where the "cover" is removed by steam shovels, known as "American devils," and the coal is wrought out in quarry-like trenches; by "slope mining" or inclined drifts; or, in the ordinary way, by shafts. The great thickness of some of the seams—attaining 100 feet in extreme cases—and the ever-varying dip due to their folded condition are the causes of the different systems of coal-getting. 'Capitalization' and 'Transportation' occupy two important chapters, in which the history of the gradual growth of contrivances to bring the coal from its rock-bed to its market is well told. The difficulties of getting people to buy the coal in the old days are touched upon, but less fully than we might have wished. We should have liked more illustrative stories such as that of Col. Shoemaker, who, after hauling anthracite over a hundred miles to Philadelphia and giving most of it away, had to beat a hasty retreat, pursued by a writ charging him with being a knave and a scoundrel for having palmed "stones" on the good Quakers for coal. More also might have been told of the long trains of "arks," or strings of box-like rafts, which once carried the coals down the Lehigh and Susquehanna rivers, and were broken up and sold as lumber at the port of arrival. From such early transport it is a far cry to the eleven railways—or "railroads," as the Americans prefer to put it—which now do the work, and which are rapidly being merged into one great concern "by the financiering of J. P. Morgan." This great syndicate is also the owner of nearly all the mines. Dr. Roberts has a great deal to say respecting it, and in general approval of well-managed "Trust" operations of the kind. One even is led to wonder whether his book would have been written had the syndicate not existed.

Other chapters deal fully with 'Mine Management and Inspection,' 'Workmen and Wages,' 'Profits of Operators,' 'Accidents,' 'Strikes,' 'Unionism,' and 'Reclaiming the Waste.' One headed 'Reflections' concludes the work. The subject of the mining population is remarkable, and well worth the attention of statesmen and political economists. Since the early seventies a constant importation of foreign labour has been going on. There are now 140,000 men employed in and about the mines.

Of these a large and increasing number are Poles, Little Russians, Austro-Hungarians, and members of other nationalities, including many Italians. There are 100,000 of these foreigners in the immediate neighbourhood of the anthracite workings, representing some 35,000 miners and their dependents. The author, for convenience, lumps them all as "Slavs." They live their own lives, speak their own languages, learn little or no English, and, in Dr. Roberts's own words, "have come to stay." In 1897, out of 59,823 persons employed in 150 pits, 23,402 were native-born, 13,521 native citizens, and 22,860 aliens. In some collieries (chiefly in the open workings) not a single English-speaking *employé* is engaged, except the foremen. One result of this foreign invasion is that the region suffers from surplus labour. The average miner's wage is \$1.50 a day, but there are great inequalities. "In some places," we are told,

"men actually do not work more than two or three hours a day, and draw \$55.00 or \$60.00 in wages for twenty-one or twenty-two days; others work from eight to ten hours a day and only draw \$35.00 or \$40.00 for twenty-one or twenty-two days."—P. 122.

The foreigners are willing to work nine or ten hours a day, the native American hardly spends more than five hours in the mine. These and other facts like them are significant. On the whole, we can recommend this carefully written and thoughtful book to all interested in labour questions and in the future of mining. Its value is much enhanced by numerous statistical tables and explanatory diagrams of all kinds.

*The Student's Handbook of Stratigraphical Geology.* By A. J. Jukes-Browne. (Stanford.)

About fifteen years ago Mr. Jukes-Browne brought out the forerunner of this work under the title of a 'Handbook of Historical Geology.' By that expression he obviously meant a work on the history of the earth throughout the geologic ages; but as there was the bare chance of misapprehension—some people having a suspicion that it referred to the history of geology—he has been led to abandon the old title in favour of one more familiar. The volume, however, is fuller than the present title suggests. It not only tells the story of the strata, but it includes a review of the successive forms of life which have tenanted our planet, and a record of the physical changes which from time to time have swept over its surface and modified the distribution of land and water. "Palæogeography" has always been a strong point with Mr. Jukes-Browne, and his attempts to restore the physical features of our country at each great period of geological time are full of interest. No two geologists, however, are likely to agree about the details of such restorations. Although much of the earlier work may be detected here and there in the present volume, the book has been so greatly modified that it may, broadly speaking, be regarded as a new work. A swift-stepping science like geology makes much progress in the course of fifteen years, and this advance finds faithful record in Mr. Jukes-Browne's pages. As an officer of the Geological Survey for many years, the author acquired an intimate acquaintance with certain formations; whilst respecting others he was in a position to obtain accurate information from his colleagues. Using these privileges to advantage, and keeping pace with the continued flow of geological literature, Mr. Jukes-Browne has produced an excellent compilation on stratigraphy, which it is not too much to say is at present our best text-book on the subject. It might have been well, however, to give fuller information with regard to the economic products yielded by the several formations. The nature of the scenery characterizing each group of rocks is also worth more notice. Mr. Jukes-Browne's knowledge of the upper cretaceous rocks is exceptionally wide and accurate, and we turn with confidence to that part of his work which

deals with this series. Following the practice introduced in his Survey Memoir on the 'Gault and Upper Greensand,' he includes these deposits, which to some extent may be regarded as different facies of the same formation, under the convenient term "Selbornian"—a term borrowed from Gilbert White's Hampshire village, where such strata are exposed. For the lower greensand the author adheres to the name "Vectian," which he suggested long ago as a suitable designation for this stage, in consequence of its typical development in the Isle of Wight. Mr. Jukes-Browne was always rather fond of coining new words, but he has given up his "Hantonian" and "Icenian" in favour of "Palæogene" and "Neogene" respectively. The term "Dyas," which, in accordance with widespread continental practice, he formerly employed for the Permian system, he now discards, substituting for it the term "Permian," so much more familiar here, though a good deal may be said against its use. A welcome feature in Mr. Jukes-Browne's volume is the introduction of a number of geological maps of different parts of England and Wales, in which the outcrops are shown by differences of shading or of symbols. A similar set of maps is not to be found in any other text-book. It is true they are not coloured, but the student will find no better exercise than that of colouring them himself. It often happens that uncoloured geological maps, printed in the text, are indistinct; but these maps, issuing from Mr. Stanford's establishment, are characterized by exceptional clearness in the shading and lettering. Another praiseworthy feature is found in the large number of horizontal sections which are scattered through the pages of this handbook.

#### SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN.—April 3.—Prof. S. H. Vines, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. S. Thompson was admitted, and Messrs. H. H. Haines, E. E. Lowe, and G. M. Ryan were elected Fellows.—Mr. R. Morton Middleton exhibited two letters from Linneus to Dr. David van Royen and Mr. Richard Warner, of Woodford, dated respectively April 18th, 1769, and September 29th, 1768, as also a letter from Sir J. E. Smith to N. Wallich on Nepalese plants, written in 1819.—Remarks thereon were made by the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, Mr. Carruthers, and Mr. Daydon Jackson.—Mr. R. A. Rolfe, on behalf of the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, exhibited a series of specimens of *Pachira aquatica*, Aubl., and *P. insignis*, Savigny, from British Guiana, collected by the late G. S. Jenman, Government Botanist, to illustrate the great variation which exists in the size and shape of the fruits. It appeared that the two species were best distinguished by their flowers, those of *P. insignis* being very large and having broad crimson petals of considerable substance, while those of *P. aquatica* were smaller, and the petals light yellow, narrower, and of more slender texture. No distinguishing character had been detected in the fruit, which, though varying greatly in size and shape, seemed almost to duplicate itself in the characteristic forms of the two species. The shape varies in both from fusiform-oblong and considerably elongated to shortly elliptical, with a series of intermediate forms, as seen in the series exhibited. There was also a certain amount of variation in the leaves and flowers, though in the latter each species retained its own essential character. These trees were common over the great alluvial forest region, extending also to Brazil, and were commonly cultivated for ornament.—Mr. Carruthers deplored the loss which the Society had sustained by the recent death of Mr. Jenman, whose labours in the cause of botanical science, and whose work on the ferns of Jamaica especially, had added much to our knowledge of the subjects investigated by him.—In the discussion which followed Dr. Rendle, Mr. Middleton, and the President spoke.—On behalf of Mr. W. B. Hemsley, Mr. Rolfe also exhibited some specimens illustrating the precocious germination of the seeds of a species of *Dracena*. Germination had taken place through the pericarp while the berries were still hanging on the plant.—Mr. Spencer Moore read a paper entitled 'A Contribution to the Composite Flora of Africa,' in which he described a number of new species in the Herbarium of the British Museum. He found that the north-eastern tropics, especially British East Africa and the neighbouring parts of Somaliland and Southern Abyssinia, had yielded most of the

speare and Various Readings, original autograph MS., 41l. Scott's Novels, Prose and Poetical Works, Life and Anecdotes, 100 vols., uniformly bound, 1829-39, 70l.; Abbotsford Waverley, 12 vols., 1842, 37l. Shakspeare, First Folio, title defective, &c., sold with all faults, 1623, 1,050l.; Second Folio, 1632, 350l.; Third Folio, 1663, with the 1664 title-page added, 755l.; Fourth Folio, 1685, 118l. Shelley's Zastrozzi, 1810, 150l.; Queen Mab, 1813, 60l.; Alastor, 1816, 38l.; Laon and Cythna, 1818, 30l.; The Cenci, 1819, 39l.; Adonais, 1821, 270l. Shenstone's Poems, 1737, with an autograph poem, 71l. Smith's Catalogue Raisonné, 9 vols., 1829-42, 47l. Spenser's Colin Clout, 1595, 44l. Suckling's Fragmenta Aurea, 1646, 51l. Swift's Gulliver's Travels, first edition, 2 vols., 1726, 100l. Walpole's Castle of Otranto, printed upon vellum, Edwards, 1790, 190l. Walton's Life of Sanderson, presentation copy, 1678, 30l.

### Literary Gossip.

In the *Cornhill Magazine* for May, Anthony Hope continues 'The Intrusions of Peggy,' and Mr. A. E. W. Mason 'The Four Feathers.' Mr. Alexander Innes Shand contributes a biography in miniature of the late Field-Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain. Mr. Charles Whibley discourses on 'Literary Forgers,' both English and French; and Mr. Stephen Gwynn on 'A Century of Irish Humour.' 'The English Friends of Marie Antoinette,' by S. G. Tallentyre, is a little page of history which passes from the frivolity of the Trianon to the tragedy of the Conciergerie. In 'A Regimental Custom' Mr. J. B. Hodge, after a passing hit at the conservatism of military traditions, tells a story of how different men recalled the memory of their loved ones before going into action. The 'Londoner's Logbook' ranges from parental opposition to the curate's marriage and a quack treatise on the 'Art of Beauty,' down to a skit on the various elements which unite in opposition to the present Education Bill, while in 'The Language of Schoolboys' Mr. Nowell Smith combines philology with amusement.

The May number of *Macmillan's Magazine* will contain the opening chapters of a novel by a new writer. 'The Cardinal's Pawn' is a tale of adventure in Italy during the sixteenth century, the scene being laid partly in Florence and partly in Venice.

The first volume of Mr. C. Oman's 'History of the Peninsular War,' which will shortly be issued from the Oxford University Press, deals with the events from the treaty of Fontainebleau to the battle of Corunna, 1807-1809. Mr. Oman explains that he no more dreams of superseding the immortal six volumes of Napier than Dr. Gardiner dreamed of superseding Clarendon's history, but points out that while Napier is unrivalled as a narrator of the incidents of war he is a less trustworthy guide in politics. The history will contain a considerable amount of new matter, maps, plans, and portraits.

Among the spring announcements of Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co., of New York, is a volume by Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, the creator of Uncle Remus. It is entitled 'The Making of a Statesman,' a novelette, which is something of a new departure for the author; but it also con-

tains other stories of Georgia life which are of the nature of his former well-known character sketches.

SIR H. H. BEMROSE, of Derby, who has during many years past collected books, MSS., &c., relating to Derbyshire, has it in contemplation to publish, at an early date, abstracts, and, in some cases, copies, of all the original deeds in his collection up to about the year 1550, and to supplement this by the addition of similar abstracts of the Derbyshire charters in the Woolley and other collections in the British Museum, and the "ancient deeds" at the Public Record Office, &c. He is being assisted by Mr. J. H. Jeayes, of the Department of MSS., British Museum. The work is well in hand, and it is earnestly and confidently hoped that owners of private collections in the county and elsewhere will co-operate by allowing, under restrictions, access to their muniments.

The May part of *Chambers's Journal* will contain articles by Prof. Hoffmann (Mr. Angelo Lewis) on 'The Game of Bridge,' by Mr. W. Sidebotham on 'Westminster and Coronations,' and by Mr. T. H. Escott on 'Colonial Secretaries I have Known,' including Mr. Chamberlain.

It is again rumoured that Messrs. Harmsworth intend to start a halfpenny morning newspaper in Edinburgh, similar to the *Daily Record* begun in Glasgow a few years ago.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will include in one of their early May sales a fine copy of Shakspeare's Second Folio having the very rare Smethwick title-page. On the 20th of March last another copy with the same title, measuring, curiously enough, precisely the same (12½ in. by 8½ in.), realized 690l. at Sotheby's, that being the highest amount ever obtained at auction for the volume in question. Nearly all the copies hitherto sold have had the Allot title-page. The Daniel, Tite, Orford, Ives, and Daly copies all had the Allot title, as also have the three copies in the British Museum and the one in the Huth Library. The example in the Lenox Library, New York, has, however, the Smethwick title, and was purchased in 1855 from Mr. Henry Stevens, together with the three other Folios and about forty of the Quartos, for a lump sum of 600l. The prices realized in old days for the Second Folio are not without interest. They show that in 1680 about 16s. was deemed sufficient; in 1790, 4l. 4s.; in 1820, from 10l. to 13l.; in 1832, about 20l.; in 1873, about 45l.; and in 1890, from 50l. to 60l. A present price may be found elsewhere on this page.

A STRIKING proposition on metrical history was advanced on Monday by Mr. John Clark, Inspector of Schools, at a sectional meeting of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow. On an analysis of early Germanic and Anglo-Saxon verse Mr. Clark maintained that the percentage of lines alliterating only twice was so very large as to take away historical authority from the orthodox normal three alliterations per line. An examination of pre-classical Latin verse, in which the quantitative standards did not hold, disclosed so high a proportion of lines with at least two alliterations as to compel the suggestion for the earliest Latin poetry, however lacking in regularity, of a type

similar to the Germanic, distinguished chiefly by cæsura and alliteration. The base of Mr. Clark's position is the undeniable and large existence of alliteration plus cæsura in the earliest Latin Saturnian and other verse prior to the recognition of the quantitative standard. A clear and frequent use of occasional alliteration by subsequent classical poets, such as Lucretius, was explained as a trace of the persistence of the earlier mode in the newer style.

THE literary contents of the May number of the *Country* will include 'A Plea for Shubberies,' by Mr. E. V. Lucas; 'Modern English Falconry,' by Mr. H. A. Bryden; 'The Garden that is all my Own,' by M. C. E. W.; poems by Mrs. Nora Chesson and Mr. Charles Marriott; and the first of a series of articles on 'The Country for Londoners,' 'Meredith's Country: the North Downs,' by Mr. A. H. Anderson.

M. GUSTAVE ISAMBERT, who died a few days ago, was better known as a politician than as a journalist. He was born at Châteaudun on October 20th, 1841, and adopted journalism as a profession at a very early age. He was one of the founders of the *République Française*, of which he was for some time editor in chief. He wrote, with Coffinhal-Lapraire, 'La Loi Militaire Expliquée,' 1868, which ran through seventeen editions in about twelve years, and 'L'Impôt et son Emploi,' 1868, and edited the 'Lettres de Mademoiselle de Lespinasse' and the 'Nouveaux de Rameau.' He also contributed to the 'Livre d'Or des Peuples,' the 'Encyclopédie Générale,' 'La Vie Littéraire,' &c. He had a very intimate knowledge of the eighteenth century, and, like most other French journalists, was personally acquainted with the rigours of prison discipline.—This week's obituary of Frenchmen also includes the names of M. Lorédan Larchey, librarian at the Arsenal, a journalist and author of repute, who was born at Metz in 1831; and of M. Paul Avenal, a minor poet and song-writer, who was a member of the Société des Gens de Lettres, in his eightieth year.

THE following Parliamentary Papers have just been issued: Education, Scotland, Training of Teachers, Reports, &c. (5d.); Education, England and Wales, List of School Boards, &c. (9½d.); and Abstract of Accounts for the University of Aberdeen for the Year ended September 15th, 1901 (4d.).

### SCIENCE

#### GEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

*The Anthracite Coal Industry.* By Peter Roberts, Ph.D. (Macmillan & Co.).—A glance at any geological map of North America will show in the eastern part of Pennsylvania a kind of archipelago of long narrow islands of coal-measures, all aligned roughly in a north-east and south-west direction. Each of these islands is a small coalfield, separated from the rest by denudation in the same manner as the whole of them are separated from the main mass of the great Appalachian coal region to the west. This limited area—the thirteen or fourteen basins of the entire cluster are together less than 500 square miles, or some 200 square miles less than our own Newcastle coalfield—is of great economic value, for it contains virtually the anthracite which the United States possesses. There is plenty of good coal in the rest of the



country, but here only is found that hard, bright, black, clear-ringing, almost smokeless and flameless coal, difficult to ignite, but intensely hot, which has become the favourite fuel for domestic purposes in the States and to which it is due that one's shirt collars remain clean so much longer in New York than in London. Each individual anthracite basin is so small and narrow that if the strata of which it consists were lying flat or at a low angle of dip the included coal-seams would soon be worked out. It happens, however, that each field is in the form of a deep fold or series of folds laterally pinched in. The seams are thus bent and packed in such a way as to yield the maximum of coal under the minimum of surface area. This stratigraphical arrangement—due to great earth movements of later date than the coal itself—is indeed a lucky one. Owing to it an output of some 60,000,000 tons of very special fuel may continue for eighty years longer at least and possibly to the end of the century, and that too notwithstanding the fact that about one-fifth of the original coal-contents has already been extracted and consumed. In the interesting book before us Dr. Roberts gives a clear and commendably brief account of all these things. His main object, however, is less to describe the coal and its mode of occurrence (as regards the vexed question of its origin he, indeed, hazards no opinion) than to consider the social and industrial questions to which its development has given rise. Without going into too much technical detail he explains intelligibly the methods of mining in vogue in the district—viz., by open workings, or, as he calls it, "stripping mining," where the "cover" is removed by steam shovels, known as "American devils," and the coal is wrought out in quarry-like trenches; by "slope mining" or inclined drifts; or, in the ordinary way, by shafts. The great thickness of some of the seams—attaining 100 feet in extreme cases—and the ever-varying dip due to their folded condition are the causes of the different systems of coal-getting. 'Capitalization' and 'Transportation' occupy two important chapters, in which the history of the gradual growth of contrivances to bring the coal from its rock-bed to its market is well told. The difficulties of getting people to buy the coal in the old days are touched upon, but less fully than we might have wished. We should have liked more illustrative stories such as that of Col. Shoemaker, who, after hauling anthracite over a hundred miles to Philadelphia and giving most of it away, had to beat a hasty retreat, pursued by a writ charging him with being a knave and a scoundrel for having palmed "stones" on the good Quakers for coal. More also might have been told of the long trains of "arks," or strings of box-like rafts, which once carried the coals down the Lehigh and Susquehanna rivers, and were broken up and sold as lumber at the port of arrival. From such early transport it is a far cry to the eleven railways—or "railroads," as the Americans prefer to put it—which now do the work, and which are rapidly being merged into one great concern "by the financiering of J. P. Morgan." This great syndicate is also the owner of nearly all the mines. Dr. Roberts has a great deal to say respecting it, and in general approval of well-managed "Trust" operations of the kind. One even is led to wonder whether his book would have been written had the syndicate not existed.

Other chapters deal fully with 'Mine Management and Inspection,' 'Workmen and Wages,' 'Profits of Operators,' 'Accidents,' 'Strikes,' 'Unionism,' and 'Reclaiming the Waste.' One headed 'Reflections' concludes the work. The subject of the mining population is remarkable, and well worth the attention of statesmen and political economists. Since the early seventies a constant importation of foreign labour has been going on. There are now 140,000 men employed in and about the mines,

Of these a large and increasing number are Poles, Little Russians, Austro-Hungarians, and members of other nationalities, including many Italians. There are 100,000 of these foreigners in the immediate neighbourhood of the anthracite workings, representing some 35,000 miners and their dependents. The author, for convenience, lumps them all as "Slavs." They live their own lives, speak their own languages, learn little or no English, and, in Dr. Roberts's own words, "have come to stay." In 1897, out of 59,823 persons employed in 150 pits, 23,402 were native-born, 13,521 native citizens, and 22,860 aliens. In some collieries (chiefly in the open workings) not a single English-speaking *employé* is engaged, except the foremen. One result of this foreign invasion is that the region suffers from surplus labour. The average miner's wage is \$1.50 a day, but there are great inequalities. "In some places," we are told,

"men actually do not work more than two or three hours a day, and draw \$55.00 or \$60.00 in wages for twenty-one or twenty-two days; others work from eight to ten hours a day and only draw \$35.00 or \$40.00 for twenty-one or twenty-two days."—P. 122.

The foreigners are willing to work nine or ten hours a day, the native American hardly spends more than five hours in the mine. These and other facts like them are significant. On the whole, we can recommend this carefully written and thoughtful book to all interested in labour questions and in the future of mining. Its value is much enhanced by numerous statistical tables and explanatory diagrams of all kinds.

*The Student's Handbook of Stratigraphical Geology.* By A. J. Jukes-Browne. (Stanford.)

About fifteen years ago Mr. Jukes-Browne brought out the forerunner of this work under the title of a 'Handbook of Historical Geology.' By that expression he obviously meant a work on the history of the earth throughout the geologic ages; but as there was the bare chance of misapprehension—some people having a suspicion that it referred to the history of geology—he has been led to abandon the old title in favour of one more familiar. The volume, however, is fuller than the present title suggests. It not only tells the story of the strata, but it includes a review of the successive forms of life which have tenanted our planet, and a record of the physical changes which from time to time have swept over its surface and modified the distribution of land and water. "Palæogeography" has always been a strong point with Mr. Jukes-Browne, and his attempts to restore the physical features of our country at each great period of geological time are full of interest. No two geologists, however, are likely to agree about the details of such restorations. Although much of the earlier work may be detected here and there in the present volume, the book has been so greatly modified that it may, broadly speaking, be regarded as a new work. A swift-stepping science like geology makes much progress in the course of fifteen years, and this advance finds faithful record in Mr. Jukes-Browne's pages. As an officer of the Geological Survey for many years, the author acquired an intimate acquaintance with certain formations; whilst respecting others he was in a position to obtain accurate information from his colleagues. Using these privileges to advantage, and keeping pace with the continued flow of geological literature, Mr. Jukes-Browne has produced an excellent compilation on stratigraphy, which it is not too much to say is at present our best text-book on the subject. It might have been well, however, to give fuller information with regard to the economic products yielded by the several formations. The nature of the scenery characterizing each group of rocks is also worth more notices. Mr. Jukes-Browne's knowledge of the upper cretaceous rocks is exceptionally wide and accurate, and we turn with confidence to that part of his work which

deals with this series. Following the practice introduced in his Survey Memoir on the 'Gault and Upper Greensand,' he includes these deposits, which to some extent may be regarded as different facies of the same formation, under the convenient term "Selbornian"—a term borrowed from Gilbert White's Hampshire village, where such strata are exposed. For the lower greensand the author adheres to the name "Vectian," which he suggested long ago as a suitable designation for this stage, in consequence of its typical development in the Isle of Wight. Mr. Jukes-Browne was always rather fond of coining new words, but he has given up his "Hantonian" and "Icenian" in favour of "Palæogene" and "Neogene" respectively. The term "Dyas," which, in accordance with widespread continental practice, he formerly employed for the Permian system, he now discards, substituting for it the term "Permian," so much more familiar here, though a good deal may be said against its use. A welcome feature in Mr. Jukes-Browne's volume is the introduction of a number of geological maps of different parts of England and Wales, in which the outcrops are shown by differences of shading or of symbols. A similar set of maps is not to be found in any other text-book. It is true they are not coloured, but the student will find no better exercise than that of colouring them himself. It often happens that uncoloured geological maps, printed in the text, are indistinct; but these maps, issuing from Mr. Stanford's establishment, are characterized by exceptional clearness in the shading and lettering. Another praiseworthy feature is found in the large number of horizontal sections which are scattered through the pages of this handbook.

#### SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN.—April 3.—Prof. S. H. Vines, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. S. Thompson was admitted, and Messrs. H. H. Haines, E. E. Lowe, and G. M. Ryan were elected Fellows.—Mr. R. Morton Middleton exhibited two letters from Linneus to Dr. David van Royen and Mr. Richard Warner, of Woodford, dated respectively April 18th, 1769, and September 29th, 1758, as also a letter from Sir J. E. Smith to N. Wallich on Nepalese plants, written in 1819.—Remarks thereon were made by the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, Mr. Carruthers, and Mr. Daydon Jackson.—Mr. R. A. Rolfe, on behalf of the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, exhibited a series of specimens of *Pachira aquatica*, Aubl., and *P. insignis*, Savigny, from British Guiana, collected by the late G. S. Jenman, Government Botanist, to illustrate the great variation which exists in the size and shape of the fruits. It appeared that the two species were best distinguished by their flowers, those of *P. insignis* being very large and having broad crimson petals of considerable substance, while those of *P. aquatica* were smaller, and the petals light yellow, narrower, and of more slender texture. No distinguishing character had been detected in the fruit, which, though varying greatly in size and shape, seemed almost to duplicate itself in the characteristic forms of the two species. The shape varies in both from fusiform-oblong and considerably elongated to shortly elliptical, with a series of intermediate forms, as seen in the series exhibited. There was also a certain amount of variation in the leaves and flowers, though in the latter each species retained its own essential character. These trees were common over the great alluvial forest region, extending also to Brazil, and were commonly cultivated for ornament.—Mr. Carruthers deplored the loss which the Society had sustained by the recent death of Mr. Jenman, whose labours in the cause of botanical science, and whose work on the ferns of Jamaica especially, had added much to our knowledge of the subjects investigated by him.—In the discussion which followed Dr. Rendle, Mr. Middleton, and the President spoke.—On behalf of Mr. W. B. Hemsley, Mr. Rolfe also exhibited some specimens illustrating the precocious germination of the seeds of a species of *Dracena*. Germination had taken place through the pericarp while the berries were still hanging on the plant.—Mr. Spencer Moore read a paper entitled 'A Contribution to the Composite Flora of Africa,' in which he described a number of new species in the Herbarium of the British Museum. He found that the north-eastern tropics, especially British East Africa and the neighbouring parts of Somaliland and Southern Abyssinia, had yielded most of the

novelties, the chief collectors having been Mr. Scott Elliot, Prof. Gregory, Mr. F. J. Jackson, Lord Delamere, Dr. S. E. Hinde, Mrs. Lort Phillips, Dr. Donaldson Smith, the Rev. W. E. Taylor, of Mombasa, and Prof. Mackinder. From the southern tropics he described some plants collected by the late Mr. John Buchanan, Mr. Crawshaw, and Mr. T. G. Een.—A new gnaphaloid genus (*Artemisiopsis*) was characterized, and, *inter alia*, species of *Vernonia*, *Erlangea*, *Helichrysum*, *Coreopsis*, and *Senecio*.—A discussion followed, in which Dr. Rendle, Mr. Middleton, Mr. N. E. Brown, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Rolfe, and Dr. A. S. Woodward took part.—Prof. F. E. Weiss read a paper, illustrated by lantern-slides, on a biseriate halonial branch of *Lepidophlois fuliginosus*. The branch in question, about 7 in. in length, was found in a large nodule by Mr. George Wilde at Haugh Hill, near Stalybridge. Dr. Scott, in a preliminary communication to the British Association in 1898, had identified it with the plant described by Williamson as *Lepidodendron fuliginosum*, now generally included in the genus *Lepidophlois*. Prof. Weiss supported this identification, and brought forward several instances of halonial branches of *Lepidophlois* which possessed only two rows of tubercles, instead of the more usual quincuncial arrangement of the tubercles. The specimens referred to, of which photographs were shown, were from the British and Manchester Museums, and instances were also cited from Williamson's published memoirs. The second part of the paper consisted of a detailed account of the anatomy of this well-preserved specimen, which went to confirm Dr. Scott's previous identification of it.—In the discussion which followed remarks were made by Mr. Carruthers and Prof. F. W. Oliver.

METEOROLOGICAL.—April 16.—Mr. W. H. Dines, President, in the chair.—Capt. D. Wilson-Barker delivered a lecture on 'Clouds.' After some remarks on the composition and the height of the atmosphere he said that until recent years comparatively little scientific attention had been paid to the subject of clouds. This he largely attributed to the lack of a simple practical classification. The French naturalist Lamarck was probably the first to formulate one, but Luke Howard, a London merchant, about 1802, introduced the first practical classification—one still in use among many observers. Clouds are formed by one of two causes—viz. (1) the mixing of two masses of moist air of unequal temperatures; or (2) through changes occurring in the atmosphere, where expansion and consequent loss of heat take place, causing condensation of moisture. Capt. Wilson-Barker said that a simple primary classification is best arrived at by a two-fold division of cloud types, viz. (1) "stratus," or sheet clouds, and (2) "cumulus," or heap clouds. The former may be roughly considered the cloud of a settled, and the latter of an unsettled, state of the atmosphere. He showed by means of lantern-slides a number of cloud-pictures illustrating certain varieties of both main types. Under stratus he included fog stratus, high stratus, cirro-cumulus, cirrus, nimbus, and scud; and under cumulus he included the ordinary cumulus, the shower cumulus, the squall cumulus, and the roll cumulus. In conclusion, Capt. Wilson-Barker referred to various optical phenomena associated with clouds, such as coronæ, halos, sun-pillars, rainbows, and also the colour of the sky.

PHILOLOGICAL.—April 8.—Mr. H. Bradley, President, in the chair.—Mr. Richardson and Dr. Simons were elected Members.—The President made his yearly report on the progress of the Society's 'Oxford Dictionary.' Ill health had prevented Dr. Murray working as fast as usual, and the words *on* and *of* (the latter takes up nearly nineteen printed columns) were very stiff ones; still, Dr. Murray's last proof included the word *onion*. Mr. Craigie has nearly all *Q* in type or prepared, as well as some of *R* in forwardness. Last April *lead* was Mr. Bradley's last word; now *liquid* is in proof, and copy is finished to *little*; two hundred pages of *L* were done in the year. As the second section of it went from *lap* to *leisurely*, much good-humoured chaff was scattered over the editor on these words representing his method of work. Valuable helpers had been Mr. H. Chichester Hart; M. Caland (of Holland), whose foreign eye often noted distinctions passed over by Englishmen; the Rev. W. H. R. Wilson (of Doller); Dr. W. Sykes for medical words; and Lord Aldenham, Canon Fowler, and Mr. W. H. Stevenson, who had each read the *L* proofs. Of old readers for words Dr. Furnivall was the chief. The word *lie*, two verbs and two substantives, and the verb *lay*, took up a large space. One reviewer said that to "lay something in one's dish," to charge a man with a fault, was not in the 'Dictionary,' but it was. The spelling of *licence*, sb., and *license*, vb., had given trouble; but the analogy of *præctice*, sb., *practise*, vb., *prophecy* and

*prophesy*, *advise* and *advice*, showed that *ce* should be used for the noun and *se* for the verb; and the majority of good writers adopt this view. Of the non-published words Mr. Bradley dealt with the following: 1. *Lieutenant*, which is "lieutenant" in England, "lieutenant" in the United States, the Old French *lief* for *lieu* accounting for our former "lieutenant." 2. *Life* takes nine columns; branch 3, course, condition, is interesting in its development of meaning: "nothing in life," in the world, to see "life," to be "settled in life"; then a biography. 3. *Lift*, vb., and *lift*, sb., sky: the sb. comes first; *lift* is the upper region; to *lift* is to raise a thing towards the lift; the Bible use of the word—to lift up one's eyes, arms, head, heart, &c.—is due to the Hebrew original. 4. *Light*, sb., is from a pre-Gothic *leukaton*, a participle of *leuk*, to shine; *L. luna* for *loka*, &c., *E. lait*, lightning; *leam*, day, &c.; it is difficult to define and to divide its meanings. Its scientific use was illustrated, and the curious history of the Scotch Old and New Lights given; eighteen splits at last resulted in union. 5. *Light*, adj., has twenty-two senses, the first being "bright or shining": light fire, light angels. 6. *Lignum* (vite, &c.) was an Australian corruption of *polygonum*. 7. *Like*, adv. and vb., was very difficult: new senses of it had turned up for which no quotations had been sent in. Its root was O.E. *galic*: *ga*=con, *lago* is shape or body; *galico* is parallel to *L. conformis*. *Ga* turned to *y*, and then dropped. *Like*, prep., is from "like to" ("like to an eagle," 1530, Lord Berners). *Like*, conj., is from "like as" ("Like as the hart desireth the water-brooks"), and is treated by Sidney Walker in the second volume of his works; it is used by Shakespeare and his successors to Southey, Shelley, Darwin, William Morris, &c., though ignorantly objected to by some modern writers. No English dictionary has the sense "how do you like so-and-so?" and for the meaning "wish to have," the only instance available is in Shelley's 'Faust' ("would you like a broomstick?"). The suffix *-like*, as in M.E. *gredilike*, was different from the Sc. *greedylike*; *circelike* occurred in 1420, *godlike* in 1513; Bailey has sixty compounds with *-like* in his 'Festus'; *Londonlike* is found in 1574, and *un-Goldsmithlike* in 1823. 8. *-ing*, though sometimes a double diminutive, was connected with the root of *long*, and mixed with the endings *-ing* and *-ung*. Mr. Bradley dealt also with 9. *Liliputian*, used by Fielding the year after 'Gulliver's Travels' were published in 1728; 10. *lily of the valley*; 11. *limb* in its different senses; 12. *limber*, supple, 1565; 13. *limbo*, "in limbo inferni"; 14. *lighten*, alight (upon us), &c. He was warmly thanked for his report and his great services to the 'Dictionary.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 15.—Mr. C. Hawksley, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'Locomotive Firebox, Stays,' by Mr. F. W. Webb.

MATHEMATICAL.—April 10.—Dr. Hobson, President, in the chair.—Prof. C. J. Joly, Gamesh Prasad, and Miss Lilian Whitley were elected Members.—The President (Dr. J. Larmor *pro tem*, in the chair) communicated a note on 'Divergent Series.'—Prof. Love next stated results he had arrived at in connexion with stress and strain in two-dimensional elastic systems.—Discussion followed upon both communications.—The President gave the titles only of the following papers: 'Further Applications of Matrix Notation to Integration Problems,' by Dr. H. F. Baker; 'On the Convergence of Series which represent a Potential,' by Prof. Bromwich; and 'On the Groups defined for an Arbitrary Field by the Multiplication Tables of Certain Finite Groups,' by Dr. L. E. Dickson.

PHYSICAL.—April 11.—Prof. S. P. Thompson, President, in the chair.—Dr. R. A. Leffeldt exhibited an "electric heater."—Mr. Watson gave a list of liquids which he had found suitable for boiling electrically.—Mr. Grant exhibited and described 'An Apparatus for Vapour-Pressure Measurements.'—Mr. J. T. Morris showed an experiment illustrating the use of cathode rays in alternate-current work, and an experiment 'On the Growth of Electric Currents in an Inductive Circuit.'—Mr. Croft showed some apparatus and devices useful in teaching.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Tradition in Architecture,' Mr. A. N. Paterson.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Glass for Optical Instruments,' Lecture II, Dr. E. T. Glasbrook.  
Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—'Recent Methods and Results in Biological Inquiry,' Lecture III, Dr. A. Macfadyen.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Locomotive Firebox Stays.'  
Wed. Folk-lore, 8.—'Bride-Lifting,' Mr. W. Crooke.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Metallurgy in its Relations to Engineering,' Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen. (James Forrest Lecture).  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Opto-technics,' Prof. S. P. Thompson.  
Thurs. Royal Institution, 8.—'The Oxygen Group of Elements,' Lecture III, Prof. Dewar.  
— Royal, 4.

Thurs. Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Problems of Electric Railways'; 'Form of Model General Conditions for Use in connexion with Contracts for Plant, Mains, and Apparatus for Electricity Works.'  
Fri. Institution of Civil Engineers, 4.—Repetition of the James Forrest Lecture.  
— Physical, 8.—Exhibition of a Mechanical Break for Induction Coils, Dr. Dawson Turner; 'A Temperature Indicator for use with Platinum Thermometers, in which Readings are automatically reduced to the Gas Scale,' Mr. E. S. Whipple; 'Note on the Compound Pendulum,' Mr. S. A. F. White.  
— Royal Institution, 9.—'X Rays and Localization,' Mr. J. M. Davidson.  
Sat. Royal Institution, 8.—'British National Song,' Lecture III, Dr. W. H. Cummings.

#### Science Gossip.

THE biological establishment for research concerning fish at Munich has published an appeal to pisciculturists, asking them to forward either the results of their observations on the malignant growths from which salmon and allied fish suffer or specimens of diseased fish. Dr. Marianne Plehn has given an interesting account in the *Allgemeine Fischzeitung* of her investigation of the disease, which she has found to be of the same nature as cancer.

THE eclipse of the moon on Tuesday next, the 22nd inst., will be total from 6<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>m</sup> to 7<sup>h</sup> 35<sup>m</sup> (Greenwich time) in the evening. The moon does not rise at Greenwich until 7<sup>h</sup> 5<sup>m</sup> (almost exactly sunset), half an hour after which the totality will cease, so that only the latter part of the eclipse will be seen in this country, but the whole in Eastern Europe and Western Asia. At the middle (6<sup>h</sup> 53<sup>m</sup> Greenwich time) the moon will be vertical over the Indian Ocean, nearly due south of Bombay.

It may be worth while to point out that the full moon of next week is, by the old Julian style of the calendar, the paschal full moon this year, since by that calendar the 21st of March (taken as the vernal equinox by the Council of Nicea in A.D. 325) is the day we call the 3rd of April, the next full moon after which is that of next week (April 22nd), so that in Russia and the Eastern Church generally the following Sunday (April 27th by our reckoning, April 14th by theirs) is Easter Day.

PROF. MAX WOLF announces (*Ast. Nach.*, No. 3784) the discovery of a new small planet at Heidelberg on the night of the 10th ult. No. 472, which was discovered by Dr. Carnera on July 11th, 1901, has been named Roma.

MR. STANLEY WILLIAMS, of Hove, Brighton, has detected the variability of a star in the constellation Lyra, to be called var. 5, 1902, *Lyrae*; its period is probably about two-thirds of a year, and a maximum of brightness (about the tenth magnitude) would seem to be due in the month of July next.

THE REV. T. E. ESPIN publishes in the *Ast. Nach.*, No. 3784, a list of seventy-two new double stars observed by him at Tow Law, near Darlington, during the year 1901. In the same number Mr. R. G. Aitken gives a fourth list of new double stars discovered and measured with the 36-inch and 12-inch telescopes of the Lick Observatory; seventy-one of these, including a number of the closest pairs, were discovered with the smaller telescope, but nearly all the measures were made with the 36-inch.

THE *Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch* for 1904 has been published. As with the *Connaissance des Temps* for the same year, recently noticed in the *Athenæum*, no further change has been made in the data employed in the formation of the tables. Elements of the orbits of the small planets are given up to No. 472, now called Roma (as mentioned above), and opposition-ephemerides for twenty-eight of these which come into opposition during the present year.

THE death is announced of Prof. Alfred Cornu, whose experiments on the velocity of light perfected the method of Fizeau, and who was the author of several important works. He was born on March 6th, 1841, and studied successively at the École Polytechnique and the École des Mines. He was nominated Professor of Physics at the former school in 1867, and eleven



years later succeeded the elder Becquerel at the Académie des Sciences. His published works include the following: 'Sur un Nouveau Polarimètre,' 1870; 'Le Renversement des Raies Spectrales de Vapeurs Métalliques,' 1871; 'Sur le Spectre de l'Aurore Boréale du 4 Février, 1872'; and 'Extension des Résultats au Mode Mineur,' 1873. The Royal Society of London awarded him a large medal in 1878.

## FINE ARTS

*A Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions.*  
By E. L. Hicks and G. F. Hill. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE republication of Mr. Hicks's excellent manual is too important to be noticed merely as a new edition. The original work, though published twenty years ago, still holds its own as a practical book, and thoroughly sound, in spite of the competition of several similar works. But these are either too voluminous or too specialized to serve as general introductions to epigraphy. The present volume is admirably suited for the highest school forms and for university work, being at once elementary, judicious, and accurate. Mr. Hicks has called to his aid Mr. Hill, already well known as the editor of historical inscriptions, and also the eminent Austrian scholar Dr. Adolf Wilhelm, whose help not only adds valuable material, but also implies the respect in which he holds the original work. Its special merit, as compared with the vast collections of Michel, who supplies hardly any notes, and Dittenberger, who gives very scanty (though excellent) hints, is that a brief and clear account of the circumstances of each text is appended. Thus the student who is not master of the intricacies of Greek history need not have recourse to the bibliography at the head of each article, and then to some library to solve his difficulties. It is indeed questionable whether Mr. Hicks should have given this elaborate bibliography in the present book. A reference to Dittenberger would have told the reader where to look for all this learning. But except for the purposes of research it matters little, provided we have the first and the last editions, whether eight, ten, or twelve scholars have handled any text. The first great master of epigraphy, August Boeckh, is always worth reading in his monumental 'C.I.G.' and it were well if his successors had been as liberal as he in exegesis. It may be worth while to add as a curiosity that the earliest English attempt to edit inscriptions as an aid to historical knowledge came from a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, cast away in a remote Donegal rectory, Kennedy Baillie, who published in the forties texts illustrating the condition of the Seven Churches of Asia ('Fasciculus Inscriptionum Græcarum'). It was noted not long ago in these columns that some of his originals, long considered as lost, are in the possession of that enlightened patron of learning Lord Amherst of Hackney. But though such books are now old-fashioned, we still prefer them to Mr. Hill's high and mighty printing of historical inscriptions, without a word of help to the baffled reader. In the present volume we may note the fragment of the document quoted by Thucydides (v. 47) as edited in exactly the right way.

The text is given almost in facsimile; there is no transcript added, for every reader can turn to his Thucydides. There he can find by comparison the variants between Thucydides's version and the original stone, and can estimate the amount of good sense, or the opposite, in the criticisms drawn from them regarding the author's accuracy. Mr. Hicks indicates the right conclusion. Substantially the historian is accurate; only to a German, brought up in the belief in his verbal inspiration, is his free copy a proof of terrible negligence. We notice with satisfaction in the introduction a wise estimate of the great value of Grote's history to every student. That work has never been replaced as the proper groundwork of all thorough study of Greek political life, though there are, of course, many positions in it which are now abandoned. Ever since Prof. Mahaffy's article destroyed the authenticity of the Olympian Register, that basis for early Greek chronology has been abandoned, and Mr. Hicks is of the same opinion. It is a minor matter, but still worth mentioning, that he does not adopt the same critic's abrogation of another pet phrase with little meaning, "the age of the Despots" (or tyrants). There were despots, and plenty of them, at every age of historical Greece; probably ten times as many in Hellenistic days as in the sixth century B.C., though historians have ignored them.

We pass on to notice a few details on which we hesitate to agree with Mr. Hicks. On the very first page we are told that the Greeks learned the art of writing from the Phœnicians not later than the ninth century B.C., and probably as early as the twelfth. We should prefer to say that though the use of some kind of writing on clay tablets was probably as old as the twelfth century, this script had no resemblance to the Phœnician alphabet, which may have replaced it as early as 800 or 900 B.C. The *ῥεῖοί* are not salt "streams," but *lakes* beside the road to Eleusis, fed by great springs and discharging under the road into the sea. A word of commentary should have been provided on the metre in No. 56 (the Xanthian stele), where hexameters and pentameters are shuffled about in curious disorder. The text on the Athenian tenure of Lesbos (61) is very interesting. It proves that the Athenian landlords lived at Lesbos. The proverb *εἰς Λήμνον πλεῖν* (our "levanting") implies a long withdrawal from Athens, and might have been here quoted. Mr. Hicks regrets that limits of space prevented him from quoting more fully from the quota-lists and inventories which have made Köhler's name so famous regarding the finance of imperial Athens. We are inclined to regret that he has given so much of this material in a book which excludes the early Hellenistic epoch for want of room. Mere specimens of these lists are quite enough for the general student; far more valuable would have been historical texts reaching down to the battle of Ipsus (301 B.C.) through a period so wretchedly represented in our extant Greek historians. We cannot think that Thucydides's statement that the murder of Phrynichus was *ἐν τῇ ἀγορῇ πληθούσῃ* means the place and not the time, because another authority

says *by night*. Any one who has seen a market in a Southern town during the full moon—say in Genoa—will know that a full market at 4 A.M. or earlier, and therefore strictly in the night, is quite an ordinary thing. We have the profoundest respect for Dr. Wilhelm, and his reconstructions of texts are often wonderful, but to tell us that the supplements on each side of a thin river of text (138a) are "practically certain" is surely a very sanguine statement. Seeing that both the names of Philip and of the Olynthians are supplied by conjecture from *Ἰππ* and *Ἰω*, we think some suspense of judgment still necessary.

We will add but one more bit of criticism. When Mr. Hicks tells us that the great Alexander's edict restoring the exiles throughout Greece to their respective cities "was a wise exercise of despotic power, in the interests of peace," we differ wholly from this judgment; and the facts immediately added by Mr. Hicks go to prove that he is wrong. Of course, such an edict must necessarily have produced an agitation and disturbance without parallel, and Alexander knew Greece so well that he could not have ignored these consequences. It seems to us rather a policy of retribution than of justice. He had done all he could to enlist the sympathies of the Greeks in his vast schemes; he had endeavoured to rule them *ἡγεμονικῶς*; but they were irreconcilable. They undoubtedly urged his Macedonians to rebel against his Persian policy; they wrote tracts and made speeches against absolute monarchy. He was tired of their ill-humour, and disgusted with their want of political sense. Hence he changed his course and gave them a taste of his government *δεσποτικῶς*. He commanded them to recall their exiles, and to honour him as a god. He deliberately threw half the house and landed property of the Greeks into furious litigation.

*Handbooks of the Great Craftsmen: Peter Vischer.* By Cecil Headlam.—*The Ivory Workers of the Middle Ages.* By A. M. Cust. (Bell.)—It was a rash act on the part of an Englishman to plunge into such a bed of nettles as the Vischer controversy without acquiring immunity from the stings of criticism by reading the most recent literature on the subject. No item in Mr. Headlam's bibliography is dated, but we believe it is correct to say that Dr. Seeger's 'Peter Vischer der Jüngere' (1897) is the latest work consulted. Now Dr. Seeger distinguished himself from earlier writers on the Vischers by attributing, without documentary evidence, many of the finest works of their foundry to the younger Peter. The chief of these are two of the four reliefs on the substructure of the shrine of St. Sebald (why, in an English book, need we read of the "Sebaldusgrab"?), the 'King Arthur' at Innsbruck, and the Tucher monument at Regensburg. The best recent German critics are convinced that Dr. Seeger went much too far in his endeavour to exalt the younger Peter Vischer, and to define his position as the real leader of the family industry from the time (about 1510) when the Renaissance style began to prevail in their works in bronze. Dr. Seeger represents the elder Vischer, in consequence, as a relatively conservative force, not as a pioneer of the Renaissance working on parallel lines with Dürer, and recognizes his handiwork, among the later creations of the foundry, only in those which cling most to Gothic tradition. We cannot but think that Mr. Headlam, had he

studied Dr. Weizsäcker's criticism on Dr. Seeger's book (*Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft*, 1900) and Dr. Ludwig Justi's more recent 'Vischerstudien' (*ibid.*, 1901), would have followed Dr. Seeger's lead less unreservedly than he does. This is the age of special research, and in addition to a knowledge of books on German art, an acquaintance with such reviews as the aforesaid *Repertorium* and the Berlin and Vienna *Jahrbücher* is indispensable.

But it is not only on the question of the younger Peter's eminence that Mr. Headlam is behind the times. He knows nothing, apparently (as Dr. Seeger knew nothing), of the drawings of Hermann Vischer and his brother Peter in the Louvre, to which Dr. Weizsäcker drew attention in 1891; nothing of the younger Peter's signed and dated medallion of the head of Christ at Gotha, described by the same writer in 1900; nothing of the profile portrait of the elder Vischer in cap and leather apron at South Kensington. This plaque would have made a more interesting frontispiece than the nameless modern drawing that has been used.

The illustrations in general, reproduced from Stein's photographs in Prof. Lübke's publication of Vischer's works, are good and well selected, but one extraordinary oversight has been repeated from that publication, though Dr. Daun drew attention to it explicitly in the *Repertorium* in 1898. The plate (No. 16) which professes to represent the Tucher monument of 1521 at Regensburg is taken, in fact, from a modified repetition of the same subject which was made by Hans Vischer, in 1543, for the Pfalzgraf Otto Heinrich, and is now in the Bavarian National Museum at Munich. This error carries with it its own nemesis; for the inscription of 1543 explains the subject by a reference to Matthew xv., which is fatal, as Dr. Daun explained, to the usual description of it as 'Christ meeting the Sisters of Lazarus.' The group represents the woman of Canaan imploring Christ to heal her daughter. It is to be hoped that Mr. Headlam really had the monument of 1521, and not that of 1543, in his mind when he based on it an argument for attributing to Peter Vischer II. that overpraised wood carving the 'Nuremberg Madonna.' Vischer, like the German medalists, may have made some of his models in wood; but it would be a curious coincidence if so celebrated a work as this Madonna had survived only in the form of a model, whereas no other models by him are known to exist. The original design, by the way, for the shrine of St. Sebald, dated 1488, in the Academy library at Vienna, which Mr. Headlam repeatedly calls a model, is a pen-and-ink drawing. Both the monuments associated, on questionable grounds, with a design by Dürer should have been illustrated, and we should have welcomed a reproduction of the monument of Anton Kress, and a plate containing the three Vischer portrait medals. The Dreyfus plaque of 'Orpheus and Eurydice' is striking, but the date assigned to it, 1515, is too early. The drawing in the Louvre, much nearer to this than to the other plaque at Berlin, is dated 1519. The assumption of an interval of ten or fifteen years between the two inkstands in the Ashmolean Museum is no less far-fetched than the interpretation of their symbolism. There are several minor inaccuracies in the list of Vischer's works. Mr. Headlam should know that *Schnecken* means "snails," not "serpents" (p. 135); and the translation of *Auszug* by "epitome" makes nonsense of a remark of Retberg's which is silly enough in the original. Mr. Headlam possibly thought that the "Bishop of Stadion" (p. 139) occupied a see in *partibus infidelium*. Christoph von Stadion, who died in 1543, was Bishop of Augsburg. "The institution of St. Paul" (p. 94) is a very odd description of the celebrated abbey (*Stift*) in Carinthia. None of the reproductions of the Vischer trademark bears any approximate

resemblance to the original, and Mr. Headlam never hints that the latter represents a fish-hook. After all this fault-finding, which might easily be prolonged, it is pleasant to acknowledge that Mr. Headlam has summarized German research, so far as he is acquainted with it, in a very agreeable and readable style, and the subject of his book should win it many readers. If it stimulates, instead of stifling, their curiosity, it will have served its purpose well. But Peter Vischer's countrymen, we fear, will call it *dilettantenhaft*.

Our notice of Miss Cust's book shall begin with a word of warning to the reader who may have based false hopes on a too literal reading of the title. Of the ivory workers of the Middle Ages, individually or collectively, he will learn next to nothing. One of them, Jehan Nicolle, put his name to a box; another, Jehan le Braellier, is rescued from complete oblivion by an inventory; there our knowledge of the workers ends and inference from their works begins. Inference it is, and not romance, for Miss Cust's book is nothing if not scientific. In spite of her title, works in ivory, and not their makers, are the subject dealt with. The extant ivories of the period 400-1400 are intelligently classified, and typical specimens are described and figured, with a special liberality—fully justified, no doubt, by their great historical importance—in the case of the Byzantine plaques and diptychs. If we have any quarrel with Miss Cust's method, it is that she dwells too much on particular examples, and omits to give any connected account of technique or any explanation of such a condition of the existence of the art as the supply of ivory. A great merit of the book is its historical setting—the account, to name one instance, of the ups and downs of iconoclasm; another is the recognition of continuity in art and of the solidarity of its several branches in an age when craftsmen had not cast off the reasonable service of tradition for the licence of caprice. Ivory workers, it may be inferred, were conservative folk—witness the pagan survival of a river-god in fig. 24, a work of the ninth century; and in ages of progress and innovation they lagged behind, when miniature painters, for instance, were abreast of the times. Miss Cust is quick to notice the successive dependence of ivory on monumental sculpture in the late Roman age, on *repoussé* work in silver, on illumination, and once more on sculpture, in the glorious era of French Gothic art. She explains, too, sufficiently the purposes, official, ecclesiastical, domestic, to which ivory carving was adapted, from the consular diptych to the episcopal throne, from the liturgical comb to the lady's mirror, from the pyx to the chessman. The illustrations are clear and well chosen, and such examples as the early Byzantine angel of the frontispiece, the Veroli casket (fig. 15), the 'Earthly Paradise' in the Bargello (fig. 6), the Christ of the reign of Romanus IV. (fig. 20), and certain French fourteenth-century carvings (figs. 31 and 33), suffice to prove that this species of *Kleinkunst*, which can lend itself with fatal ease to triviality, is also capable of grandeur and elevated beauty.

Miss Cust makes no pretensions to original research, and her indebtedness to foreign scholars, and in particular to M. Émile Molinier and Dr. Graeven, is frankly avowed. Her study of the French critic betrays itself in certain odd Gallicisms among the proper names, such as Lupicien, Mopsueste, and Didier; the same explanation may account, perhaps, for the curious use of Barnaby, in application to a saint, presumably the companion of St. Paul, and not to any person of the name of Rudge. Such a lapse as Porphyrogenitus (pp. 84, 122) is less excusable. The style is clear, but not distinguished. "It was about the only thing he did do" (p. 84), and "The panels.....is an example" (p. 99), are vile phrases; while two sentences, at least (pp. 136, 140), lack verbs. On p. 148 Miss Cust has confused the misadven-

tures of Aristotle and Virgil, two of the typical sages who were fools in love. There is an index of names and places, but not of subjects; a list of museums where good ivory is to be seen will be useful; and the bibliography shows that the writer has consulted the recent volumes of the chief continental art reviews. A book that it does not mention is Mantuani's 'Tuotilo und die Elfenbeinschnitzerei am Evangelium longum zu St. Gallen,' Strassburg, 1900. The paucity of English items in the list of authorities is a proof that such a book as this was needed.

#### DR. GLÜCK ON 'DER WAHRE NAME DES MEISTERS D \* V.'

ONE of the most interesting personalities among the engravers of the Netherlands in the sixteenth century is that of the master known to collectors and students from time immemorial as Dirk van Staren or van Star. He must rank below Lucas van Leyden by reason of the slightness of his output, but his excellent taste in ornament, his originality in choice of subject, and his variety of resource in technique place him far above his other contemporaries of the Low Countries. Nineteen engravings and etchings and two woodcuts bear his mark, the initials D.V., separated by a five-pointed star. A plausible interpretation of the mark has been current for at least a century and a half, probably longer, for there is nothing to show that J. F. Christ invented the explanation which is to be found in his dictionary of monograms published in 1747. The hypothesis that V denotes "van" and the star the surname of the artist must now give way before the conclusive proof adduced by Dr. Glück that the engraver was Dirck Jacobssone Vellert, or Velaert, glass painter, who became a master of the Guild of St. Luke at Antwerp in 1511 and dean in 1518 and again in 1526. The year last mentioned was a notable one in our artist's life. It is the date of his two woodcuts, one of which, in combination with an admirable engraving of the same year, 'St. Luke painting Our Lady's Portrait,' has given the clue to his identity. The woodcut in question is of heraldic character, and represents a winged ox supporting an escutcheon on which are three small shields of the same shape. The motto, "Wt Ionsten versaemt" (assembled by inclination or by community of taste), is added at the foot of a richly decorated frame, which contains the arms of the Empire, of Flanders, and of the city of Antwerp. Nothing could be more obvious than that the ox is that of St. Luke and that the arms are those of his guild at Antwerp. It is hardly to the credit of iconographers that nobody had ever thought of this very simple explanation before. They may plead in excuse the extreme rarity of the print, and the inaccuracy of Passavant's description, by which alone it was known to most. It was supposed till recently that only one impression existed, in the University Galleries at Oxford. Last year, however, shortly before the publication of Dr. Glück's essay, a second impression turned up, in a collection of book-plates which was offered to the British Museum. The treasure was promptly secured. This impression, more perfectly preserved than that at Oxford, bears on its margin the inscription "H. D. N. 1626," which proves that a reprint was issued, for some reason unexplained, on the centenary of the first appearance of the woodcut. The condition of the block proves beyond a doubt that the Oxford impression is of the same date.

Now this woodcut tallies delightfully with the record in the "Liggeren" of the Guild of St. Luke that in 1526 the dean, Dieric Jacobssone, made a neat device (*een ardiche devyse*), which was printed on paper of quarto size. This coincidence, together with the fact that the Master D.V. engraved a 'St. Luke Painting' in the same year, a most appropriate subject for the dean to select, and in addition the



certain knowledge, derived from Guicciardini, that the surname of this Dirick was Felaert (as he writes it), leave no further room for doubt that D.V. and Dirick Velaert are one and the same. His own orthography is preserved in a glass-painting of 1517, published by Dr. Glück for the first time, signed Dirick Velle(rt).

The records concerning Vellert extend from 1511 to 1540, and one belated engraving, 'The Deluge,' his largest work, bears the date 1544. After that he disappears, and the year of his death is unknown. All his other engravings bear dates, usually given with minute accuracy, ranging from 1522 to 1526, and his only other extant woodcut, a delightful picture of the interior of a mixed school for girls and boys, is also dated 1526; it exists only in a single impression in the British Museum. During the remainder of his life we must suppose that he was fully occupied in glass-painting. Unfortunately no signed work on glass has been discovered, with the single exception already mentioned. Dr. Friedländer, of Berlin, has seen some glass which he is inclined to attribute to this painter in what he too vaguely calls "the chapel at Cambridge." No other place, except Oxford, abounds to the same extent in chapels, and we must therefore commend this utterance to the *dilettanti* who frequent them, in moments of relaxation from their more exhausting studies. About a score of designs for glass by the hand of Vellert are, fortunately, preserved, nearly all signed and dated with his usual accuracy, the day and month being given as well as the year. They are chiefly at Berlin, Vienna, and Weimar; the British Museum has one, perhaps the least interesting of the number. Almost all these designs are reproduced in Dr. Glück's well-illustrated monograph, with the omission of certain drawings in the Albertina already published elsewhere. Since the appearance of the essay Mr. Strong has published another drawing, attributed with great probability to the same artist, in part iii. of his reproductions of the drawings at Wilton House. A triptych, painted in oil, in Dr. Lippmann's collection is also believed to be by Vellert.

In addition to the criticism of the whole known work of Vellert, Dr. Glück's essay contains an admirable account of the rise of the Antwerp school of painting. This is but the first of a series of studies of that school, and we look forward to its successors with much interest, for the author, one of the officials of the Imperial Gallery at Vienna, combines sound learning with a clear style and a real appreciation of the merits of a work of art.

It should be added that Dr. Glück's essay forms part of the annual volume of the most important of the Viennese reviews, the *Jahrbuch* of the art collections of the Imperial House of Austria. The articles which appear in this review, by a convenient arrangement which came into force in 1901, are sold separately, and such *Sonderabdrucke* are no longer exclusively the property of the author's privileged friends. The excellence and abundance of the reproductions add greatly to the value of this publication.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 10th inst. a collection of engravings by Bartolozzi and engravers of his school. The following were the principal prices: By Bartolozzi: *The Seasons*, after F. Wheatley (set of four), 55*l.*; A Lecture on Gadding, after J. R. Smith, 28*l.*; Countess Spencer, after Reynolds, 34*l.*; Lady Smyth and Children, after the same, 84*l.*; Jane, Countess of Harrington, and Children, after the same, 68*l.*; Peniston Lamb and his Brothers, after the same, 37*l.*; Miss Farren, after Lawrence, 30*l.* By Bartolozzi and Gardiner: *The Months*, after W. Hamilton (set of twelve, including six proofs), 92*l.* By P. Simon: Miss Kerr Gordon (Angels' Heads), after Reynolds, 65*l.* By C. Wilkin:

Lady Andover, after Hoppner, 42*l.*; Viscountess St. Asaph, after the same, 37*l.*; Lady Charlotte Duncombe, after the same, 35*l.*; Lady Langham, after the same, 30*l.* By T. Burke: Lady Rushout and Child, after A. Kauffman, 38*l.*

The following works by the late T. S. Cooper were sold on the 12th inst. by the same auctioneers. Drawings: A Cow and Two Sheep, 54*l.*; A Herd of Cattle by a River, 96*l.*; A Flock of Sheep, 89*l.*; Tonford Manor, Kent, 183*l.* Pictures: A Bull and Two Cows under a Tree, 131*l.*; A Herd of Cattle by a River, 115*l.*; Driving Home the Herd, 126*l.*; Noonday Rest, 141*l.*; On a Farm at Noon, 283*l.*; The Drovers' Sweepstake, 168*l.*; Fording above the Fall, 241*l.*; A Relic of the Lords Marchers, Shropshire, 225*l.*; A Halt in a Glen on a Misty Morning, 210*l.*; The Storm, 231*l.*; Early from Old Smithfield Market, 1832, 162*l.*; Rain Coming On, 183*l.*; Separated, but not Divorced, 210*l.*; Pushing off for Tilbury Fort, 588*l.*

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

YESTERDAY the press were invited to view the works of French and English painters of the eighteenth century which make the show at the Guildhall this year; also studies and designs by Mr. Briton Riviere, at the Fine-Art Society's rooms, and a second collection of portraits by Raeburn, made by Messrs. Forbes & Paterson, at 5, Old Bond Street.

TO-DAY Mr. Robert Denholm holds the private view of his drawings of 'Bits of Highland Scenery,' &c., in silver point, at the Continental Gallery; and there is an exhibition till the 26th of drawings in black and white, chiefly of Westminster Abbey and Old London, by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher, at 28, Brook Street.

THE Ridley Art Club opens its sixteenth annual exhibition to-day at the Grafton Galleries and closes on April 26th.

WE learn with great regret of the death of the famous picture-dealer Ernest Gambart, which took place at Nice on Saturday last. Not only did he exploit such great artists as Sir L. Alma Tadema and Rosa Bonheur, but he was also the means of making known in England many distinguished foreign painters. During his long career he was himself a collector of no little importance. He will be greatly missed by the art world, in which he had made many friends.

THE internal dissensions of the *Société des Artistes Français* may probably result in the establishment of a third Salon. The *Société* has received nearly one thousand canvases fewer this year than hitherto, a considerable number of the younger men refusing to send anything. The *atelier* Cormon is entirely excluded, and his scholars, led by M. Cormon himself, are now organizing a third Salon in conjunction with the more distinguished of the "refusés." In the midst of all this artistic storm in a tea-cup M. Cormon has had the misfortune to be suddenly taken seriously ill.

M. JULES DALOU, the distinguished French sculptor, died on Tuesday from cardiac affection. He had been before the public for over forty years. He was born in Paris in 1838, and studied under Carpeaux and Duret. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1867. There are several of his monuments in Père Lachaise, notably one to Victor Noir, and another to Blanqui; one of his finest conceptions, 'Mirabeau répondant à M. de Breux-Brézé,' is in the Palais Bourbon, and the 'Triomphe de la République' is in the gardens of the Luxembourg, where is also a monument to Eugène Delacroix; his 'Lavoisier' is at the Sorbonne; and the Duke of Westminster owns at least one example ('Berceuse,' 1873) of his work. Dalou was implicated in the Commune, and fled to London, where he remained until 1873. He returned to France after the amnesty of 1879.

THE British Section of the Karlsbad Jubiläums Ausstellung has attracted much favourable

criticism, notably the contributions of Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Walton, Mr. John Lavery, Mr. Priestman, and Mr. Greiffenhagen.

AT the last International Congress for Art-History, which was held at Lubeck two years ago, Innsbruck was chosen as the seat of the next Congress. Prof. Hans Semper, of Innsbruck (to whom offers of papers, &c., and applications for membership should be sent), announces that the Congress will meet there this year from September 9th to 12th. An exhibition of ancient and modern Tyrolean art will be open during the time of the Congress.

MR. A. R. GODDARD writes:—

"In the report of the last meeting of the British Archaeological Association, in your issue of the 12th, there is a typographical slip which will perhaps puzzle those who may chance to see it. I fancy no one has yet found an example of a 'Maiden-Bush,' and yet there is only one letter at fault. The word should be 'Maiden Burh,' or 'Maiden Burhs.' Perhaps you would be kind enough to insert a line of explanation."

IN Lord Cromer's Report on Egypt for 1901, just published (price 8*sd.*), there are a couple of pages on antiquities, and a further note as to difficulties with the Kopts, who appear to be a fine old-fashioned body of Conservatives who will not allow such of their churches as are historical monuments to be repaired for them by the authorities. The antiquities proper that are alluded to are the temples of Abydos and Luxor, and the tombs at Thebes, where there has been a burglary of boats by the sides of royal mummies, in connexion with which several persons have been arrested on suspicion. The robbing of mummies is of respectable antiquity, there being a record of it in B.C. 1000. The annual submersion of the temples at Philæ, which has been alluded to on former occasions, is further considered. Those of the temples which do not rest on solid rock are being underpinned.

#### MUSIC

#### THE WEEK.

BECHSTEIN HALL.—Mlle. Sandra Droucker's Pianoforte Recital.

QUEEN'S SMALL HALL.—Mr. G. A. Clinton's Chamber Concert.

BECHSTEIN HALL.—Mr. Kelley Cole's Vocal Recital.

YESTERDAY week Mlle. Sandra Droucker gave a pianoforte recital at the Bechstein Hall. The first part of the programme included familiar music, but, with the exception of a Brahms Rhapsody, there was not one piece in which the pianist really satisfied us. In Handel she was too modern; in Beethoven, thoughtful yet not convincing; while her renderings of a Chopin Nocturne and Polonaise lacked true feeling and charm. In spite of these drawbacks there was much to praise. Mlle. Droucker has excellent technique, and her readings show intelligence. Whether thought overrides feeling, or whether the music of the first half of the nineteenth century appeals to her less than that of the second, we know not; anyhow, she was heard to far better advantage in pieces by modern Russian composers. Neither a 'Dumka' (Russian scene) by Tchaikowsky, though based on a characteristic theme, nor a Scherzo by Arensky proved very exciting; more interesting were a cleverly written Nocturne (for left hand) and Étude by Scriabin, and a Thema with some showy yet refined variations, an Op. 1, by Kryjjanowsky, quite a new name.

On Monday evening the first of three chamber concerts, under the direction of Mr. George A. Clinton, was given at the Queen's Small Hall. A 'Petite Suite Gauloise' in G by

Gouvy was heard for the first time, according to the programme, in London. The music of this French composer, who died in 1898, is little known here; it is thoroughly sound, but, so far as we are acquainted with it, it shows the strong influence of Mozart, and it is, therefore, music of the past rather than of the present. The suite, for woodwind and horns, contains a clever, quaint, humorous 'Ronde de Nuit,' which was encored, and a lively Tambourin. The programme also included a Serenade in D, Op. 44, by Dvorák, for a peculiar combination of instruments (oboes, clarinets, bassoon, three horns, cello, and contra-bass), in which the Tempo di Menuetto is the most distinctive movement. The concert ended with Mozart's great Serenade in B flat, composed in 1780. The excellent artists who took part in these works were Messrs. Griffiths, Malsch, Davies, Draper, Anderson, Mills, Parker, Borsdorf, Vandermeersch, Busby, Livsey, Wotton, James, and Conrad. The vocalist was Miss Ethel Henry-Bird. Mr. Clinton promises a Sextet, Op. 7, by Thuille, and a Quintet, Op. 79, by Klughardt, both for wind instruments, at his second concert on May 5th.

Mr. Kelley Cole, at his vocal recital at the Bechstein Hall on Tuesday afternoon, sang some new songs by Mr. Reginald Somerville, of a light character, showing faintly the influence both of Wagner and Grieg, but tastefully written. The best, to our thinking, was the second, with the somewhat prosaic title 'With You'; the music, spontaneous and refined, has true feeling. The writer, Daisy McGeoch, of three of the poems in 'A Ballad of Kisses' shows that she thoroughly knows her Shelley. The songs were exceedingly well sung by Mr. Cole, and in them he was accompanied by the composer. The vocalist was also heard to advantage in songs by Tschaiikowsky, Schubert, Jensen, and Hermann. From among a group of songs by English and American composers we would single out the unpretentious yet beautiful 'Long Ago,' by Mr. E. MacDowell, the distinguished American musician. We would also note a sympathetic performance of Brahms's Sonata in A, for piano and violin, by the Misses E. V. Cave and Ernestine MacCormac.

#### A NEW AUTOGRAPH OF BACH.

WHEN the German Bach Society published Bach's 'Wohltemperirtes Clavier' in 1866 some manuscripts of the fugues of the second part in the Berlin Library, supposed to be autographs, were used for the text of the corresponding fugues of that part; for the remaining fugues recourse was had to the best manuscripts. Spitta afterwards decided that those Berlin fugues, with the exception of the one in A flat, were not autographs. However, in the year 1889 an article in Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians' by Frederick Westlake described autographs of twenty of the fugues of the second part then in the possession of Eliza Wesley, daughter of Samuel Wesley, which had formerly belonged to Clementi. Miss Wesley bequeathed them to the British Museum, which acquired them at her death in 1895. Now in the following year Prof. Prout, in the *Monthly Musical Record* (March and April, Nos. 303 and 304), wrote at far greater length than F. Westlake, showing all the new and important readings; and in 1897 the German Bach Society incorporated them in

a special appendix to their forty-fifth volume. At the time when he wrote, the Prelude and Fugue, No. 9, one of the missing four, was in the possession of Mrs. Clarissa Sarah Clarke, from whom it was afterwards purchased by the British Museum. Another autograph (of No. 15) has now come to light; at any rate, it has been examined by an expert who has every reason to believe it genuine. It is written on similar paper to the No. 15 of the 'Wesley' autographs, and in the same manner—i.e., the prelude on the outside, the fugue on the inside pages, to save turning. Now in the first of the articles by Prof. Prout to which reference is made above he expresses his strong belief, for reasons into which we cannot now enter, 'that Bach made three copies of at least a part, if not of the whole, of the collection' (i.e., of the second part of the 'Wohl. Clavier'); and this appearance of a duplicate autograph of No. 15 confirms his opinion. Some day, perhaps, the other twenty-three numbers may be discovered; or twenty-two, if, perchance, the Berlin A flat belong to the same set. Mr. W. Westley Manning is the possessor of this newly recovered autograph.

#### Musical Gossip.

DR. EDWARD ELGAR's 'Coronation Ode,' which he has composed for the Royal Command night at Covent Garden in June, is thoroughly British in character. The poem has been written by Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson. The soloists will be British born, and it is hoped that Madame Melba will represent the colonies. One hundred and sixty voices, selected by ballot from Dr. Coward's splendid Sheffield choir, will take part in the Ode and also in the National Anthem.

IN connexion with the Royal College of Organists Dr. F. J. Sawyer will deliver three lectures on 'Musical Extemporization,' the first on the 19th inst., the second on the 26th, and the third on May 3rd. The art of extemporization is often spoken of as a 'lost' art, but Messrs. Alcock, Barnett, Creser, Prout, Silas, and Turpin, and other musicians have promised to give practical demonstration to the contrary. There is no doubt, however, that extemporization, both in public and in private, was formerly more practised than it is at present. Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Hummel, Liszt, and Samuel Wesley are a few of many great extemporizers of the past. Liszt, by the way, extemporized at his first appearance in public in 1822, when eleven years old, and three years later the programme of a concert at Manchester, at which he played, announces 'an extempore Fantasia on the Grand Pianoforte by Master Liszt, who will respectfully request a written Thema from any person present.' Dr. William Mason and Mr. Dudley Buck, the distinguished Americans, are also adepts in the art. Dr. Sawyer, we may add, has written an able primer on the subject.

DR. W. H. CUMMINGS delivered a most interesting lecture on Handel before the members of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, at 20, Hanover Square, on Saturday evening. Lime-light pictures, portraits of the composer, his birthplace, will, watch, &c., were exhibited. In the course of his remarks Dr. Cummings mentioned the remarkable circumstance that the same oculist operated both on Handel and on Bach. This is supposed to have been John Taylor (1703-1772). Now in the 'History of the Travels and Adventures of the Chevalier John Taylor, Ophthalmiastor,' published in 1761, we find in vol. i. p. 25, speaking of the 'sovereigns and great personages' whose sight he was the means of restoring, the following:—

'Leipzig, where a celebrated master of music, who had already arriv'd to his 88th year, received his sight by my hands; it is with this very man that the famous *Handel* was first educated, and with whom I once thought to have had the same

success, having all circumstances in his favour, motions of the pupil, light, &c., but upon drawing the curtain, we found the bottom defective, from a paralytic disorder.'

We presume, in spite of the age given, and of the statement that he was the teacher of Handel, that the 'celebrated master of music' was Bach. Handel's only teacher was Zachau, who died long before Taylor went to Germany. With regard to the latter it is pathetic to note that he who restored the sight of many is said to have himself become blind towards the close of his life.

DR. WILLIAM CROTCH, the first Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, died at Taunton in the year 1847, and was buried there. A tablet in Bishopshill Church contains an inscription to his memory, but until recently the composer's grave, together with the headstone, in the churchyard, had almost disappeared. A marble headstone has now been placed by the professors of the Royal Academy at the head of the grave, their attention having been called to its neglected state by Mr. H. A. Geboult, the Taunton representative of the Academy. And thus due honour has been paid to an able musician and honourable man.

IN the *Athenæum* of February 1st special mention was made of the two-hundredth anniversary of the Philharmonic Society of Laibach, to be celebrated this year. The *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* of April 10th gives the list of the principal works to be performed under the direction of Herr Zöhrer: the 'Meistersinger' Vorspiel, the Brahms Violin Concerto, Strauss's symphonic fantasia 'Aus Italien,' and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

THE late impresario Signor Lago will be remembered for having revived Gluck's 'Orfeo' in London, with Mlle. Giulia Ravogli in the title rôle, and produced Mascagni's 'Cavalleria Rusticana' and Tschaiikowsky's 'Eugene Onegin.'

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| MON.   | Miss Helen Henschel's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.                           |
| TUES.  | — Mr. Arthur Hartmann's Orchestral Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.                  |
|        | — Regulus's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.                                    |
|        | — Mr. W. Higley's Concert, 3, Steinyard Hall.                                     |
|        | — The London Trio, 3, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.                                  |
|        | — Mr. Percy Such's Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.                                  |
|        | — Mr. Percy Grainger's Recital, 8, Steinyard Hall.                                |
|        | — Misses Edith Clegg and M. Jay's Vocal and Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| THURS. | Philharmonic Society's Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.                                  |
| FRI.   | Madame MacIntyre and Mr. G. Haas's Vocal Recital, 3.15, St. James's Hall.         |
|        | — Orchestral Concert by the Normal College for the Blind, 3, Queen's Hall.        |
| SAT.   | Joachim Quartet Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.                                     |
|        | — London Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.   |
|        | — Miss P. Allen's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.                                     |

#### DRAMA

*Souvenirs de M. Delaunay de la Comédie-Française.* Recueillis par le Comte Fleury. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

To those whose memories of the Parisian stage go back to the middle of the last century, now necessarily a small and rapidly diminishing body, these souvenirs of M. Delaunay—extracted from him by the Comte Fleury, his neighbour at Versailles, accompanied by a well-executed portrait of the artist in his great character of Fortunio, and introduced by a sympathetic preface from his latest manager, M. Jules Claretie—will come as one of the most attractive of theatrical memoirs and recollections. The book begins better than it continues or concludes. Overflowing at the outset with warm friendship and enthusiastic recognition, the recollections narrow into a species of annotated chronicle. Without keeping a diary, which in the case of a man of genius and kindred temperament might have been of highest value and interest, M.



Delaunay has apparently recorded the particulars of each day's performance at the "Maison de Molière." These he has, with some signs of haste, concluded with his definite retirement on May 16th, 1887, from the stage. For thirty-nine years a member of the Comédie Française, he was for thirty-seven years of that time a *sociétaire*. Including as it did the siege of Paris and the Commune, as well as other troublous events and experiences, the period during which he was a mainstay of the institution was not one of unvarying success. More than once, indeed, the Théâtre Français seemed at the point of collapse. At a representation of 'Charles VII. chez les Grands Vassaux' and 'Le Bonhomme Jadis,' the receipts were scarcely more than a hundred francs, and a reference is made to another occasion, unspecified, when they were less than half that amount. Artistically the company, which included Samson, Regnier, Bressant, Delaunay, Worms, Rachel, Madame Allan, Madeleine Brohan, Madame Arnould-Plessy, Madame Favart, Croizette, and, in later days, Sarah Bernhardt, Mlle. Reichenberg, the Coquelins, Mounet-Sully, and many others, was at its best, though comparisons between these actors and their predecessors, whom no one has seen, are naturally futile. Attempts to compare with the Comédie Française the leading German companies have been made, but inspire no profound conviction, and most of the actors named have known little serious rivalry. In that galaxy Delaunay was one of the principal stars, and in his own way unique. During a score years he and Madame Favart played at the Français the lead in comedy, though his career, so far as regarded juvenile parts, overlapped and enfolded hers. He was unequalled as a young lover to the end of his acting, and though he retired at a comparatively early age, he might almost be considered a later and masculine counterpart of Ninon de l'Enclos. In the comedies and proverbs of Musset he has known no equal. With his retirement works such as 'Le Chandelier' and 'On ne badine pas avec l'Amour' became almost impossible. Pieces of George Sand, such as 'Le Marquis de Villemer,' may be said to have died with him, and the plays of Émile Augier and Édouard Pailleron have had no such exponent.

Recognition was Delaunay's from the first, and honours arrived safely if tardily. On his consenting to postpone for three or four years his threatened retirement from the stage, he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, being the first actor so honoured as simple *sociétaire* of the Comédie Française, not, like his associates Samson, Got, &c., as professor at the Conservatoire, like Febvre as vice-president of the French Société de Bienfaisance in London, or like others as directors of theatres or for military or civil services. M. Delaunay, who still lives in Versailles, supplies none of the particulars we advance, but is pardonably proud of the distinction involved in being the first actor decorated as such. His book compares favourably with almost all works of the class in England, not only in possessing a note of refinement and distinction, and in an avoidance of the attempt to boast of the celebrity of his acquaintance, but also

in the ungrudging tribute paid to his associates. To Bressant even, who in the rôle of *père noble* had a supremacy kindred with his own as a young lover, he does justice, in spite of temptation to a contrary course; to Got, Coquelin, and Mounet-Sully, to Madame Favart, to Mlle. Reichenberg, Mlle. Jeanne Samary, and others he is most friendly; and with the Brohans he is frankly and charmingly affectionate. As becomes a loyal *sociétaire*, he has a little grudge against Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who, in spite of the lion's share of honours awarded her—perhaps on account of it—was scarcely loyal to the Comédie. Of the dramatists of whose works he was the interpreter he speaks pleasantly, with the single exception of Léon Laya, who was a "crank" and seems to have affected his nerves. The one respect in which he shows the petulance and narrowness seemingly inseparable from his profession is in regard to his critics. Of what he had to complain we know not. From the days when Théophile Gautier, whom it is, perhaps, heresy now to count the most inspired of French critics, hailed him with delight and prophesied his future fame to the time when "Uncle" Sarcey deplored his retreat, French critics of authority awarded him full recognition, and for the others he need not have cared. His declared inability to reach the sustained distinction of Bressant, although he had more grace, youthfulness of appearance, and fantasy, drew from him almost the only ungenerous words in his volume, words that make us ask, in Virgilian phrase:—

Tantæne animis celestibus iræ?

One is also surprised to find in M. Delaunay's volume the scantiest references to the first visit of the Comédie Française to London, and no reference whatever to the complimentary banquet given to it at the Crystal Palace. No similar honour has been paid it in Paris or elsewhere, and none in London, so far as we recall, has been accorded to any other institution. Its influence on the fortunes of the Comédie was immense, reinstating it in French estimation, and disposing, according to the personal avowal of Got, of all risk of the collapse which had seemed scarcely remote. M. Delaunay's own reception was specially friendly, and his parting words of enthusiastic recognition still linger in English ears. Some mention of this unique festival should have been made, in the interests of decorum, if any thought of gratitude is out of the question.

Delaunay's recollections of the Brohans—Suzanne the mother, and her daughters Augustine and Madeleine—constitute the earliest and, as has been said, by far the pleasantest portion of his book. For Madeleine, a superbly handsome woman—subsequently the wife of Mario Uchard—an actress who created an unusually favourable impression both in France and England, but whose promise was never quite fulfilled, Delaunay felt a strong passion, to which she replied with a calm and constant friendship. On her *début* as the original Marguerite in 'Les Contes de la Reine de Navarre' of Scribe and Legouvé, he supported her as Henri d'Albret, and conceived a fervour more than artistic for his queen. The portrait of her mother, which he preserves and cherishes, bears, in the handwriting of

Suzanne, "A l'idéal des gendres, sa vieille admiratrice et belle-mère manquée." Madeleine was quick in repartee. Marshal Canrobert, approaching her in the *foyer des artistes* when she was ill at ease, being on the point of appearing in a new part, asked her what she ailed. She replied simply, "J'ai peur." The marshal appearing not to comprehend, she said, regaining her assurance, "C'est vrai vous ne comprenez pas. Vite, un dictionnaire pour expliquer au maréchal le mot peur." When teased about a prospective and an imaginary marriage between her mother, then aged eighty-seven, and Chevreul, who was over a hundred, she pretended to take the matter seriously, and, after some affectation of reticence, said:—

"Eh bien oui, puisque vous me forcez, je l'avoue. C'est vrai, il en a été question, fortement question.....Ah, vous voyez bien .....mais? Faut-il vous le dire? Je vous en prie—Eh bien, au dernier moment, tout a craqué.....les parents n'ont pas donné leur consentement."

Concerning 'Rosemonde,' a tragedy of Latour de Saint-Ybars, which Rachel failed to galvanize, the following clever distich of Samson is quoted:—

Pourquoi donc appeler sa pièce Rosemonde?  
On n'y voit point de rose, on n'y voit point de monde,

which collectors may care to preserve with other verses written on the *Rosæ mundi*.

We have marked numerous passages for extract, but those we have quoted will serve to introduce a pleasant and readable book.

## THE WEEK.

WYNDHAM'S THEATRE.—'The End of a Story,' a Drama in Four Acts. By J. Dudley Morgan.

THE motive Mr. Morgan has selected for his new drama at Wyndham's has been a favourite of late. It is that of the conduct to be shown, or the influence to be exercised, by the girl who, pure herself, is the daughter of a mother impure or infamous. Two or three modern dramatists have regarded the play from different standpoints. In his 'Degenerates,' produced three years ago and this week revived, Mr. Sydney Grundy shows the mother regenerated by the influence of the child. More rigorous and implacable, Mr. Morgan exacts the suicide of the woman as the price of her daughter's redemption. Between the two stands Mr. Bernard Shaw with what we cannot but hold the most wholesome, albeit the most cynical lesson of the three. For a moment Vivie Warren, in 'Mrs. Warren's Profession,' is disposed through loyalty to espouse her mother's cause, and front with her a world which is hard on women. When, however, she finds that, instead of being the victim of masculine oppression or deceit, Mrs. Warren is following, of her own choice, a remunerative and shameful occupation, she simply drops her, and with her all thought of masculine association, and sets to work to earn her own livelihood as she has done before. The three women selected as types of dishonouring maternity are of varying degrees of infamy. Mrs. Warren is the most cold-bloodedly nefarious in practice. Madame Sumont, in 'The End of a Story,' is the victim of her own vanity

and ambition, and of a solitary but inextinguishable offence; while Mrs. Trevelyan, in 'The Degenerates,' is a rather unscrupulous divorcée. A little reflection might bring to the recollection many plays similar in character, the situation being, indeed, bound to arise. Of the writers with whom we deal Mr. Morgan is, as has been indicated, the most relentless, and we are loth to accept his theory without qualification. Let him who is without sin cast the first stone against her is the teaching of the inspired Legislator. We doubt whether a woman such as Madame Sumont is capable of the action assigned her; and concerning its inexpediency and the cruelty of the pressure which forces her to it we have no doubt whatever. Her death at her own hands enables the daughter, who has an instinctive mistrust of her mother's calling, to marry the youth she loves, who as the heir presumptive to an earldom brings her social position; and it also, which is more than she bargains for, enables her husband, who for twenty-five years has shown no sign of consciousness concerning her, to marry the rich and charming girl who has patiently angled for him. A prevision of this result might, indeed, have altered her views as to the expediency of suicide. Mr. Morgan's moral code does not then commend itself to us. In other respects his work, though crude, has promise. The conventional requirements of the theatre are fulfilled. Mr. Wyndham, on whom by common consent has fallen the mantle of Charles Mathews, is, like his predecessor, "everybody's friend." He is not, however, like his predecessor, an "agreeable rattle," endowed with so much common sense that people who trust to him are not likely to go far astray. He is one whom monarchs may consult with advantage, and on whose fiat the fate of empires may depend. This eminence and distinction Mr. Morgan assigns the comedian, and with it so much of good looks and vivacity as justifies his winning the affection of a girl of less than half his age. For Mr. Charles Wyndham and for Miss Mary Moore, who is his preordained consort, and on whom, as a second Psyche, Jove has bestowed immortal youth, Mr. Morgan has catered successfully. With such exponents he could not well do otherwise. In regard to the false wife he has been no less fortunate. The strongest scenes are those in which the poor erring creature is hounded to death, and in the presentation of these Mrs. Bernard Beere shows how great a loss to the stage has been her long and enforced absence from it.

### Dramatic Gossip.

WITH the engagement of Mr. George Giddens for the part of Sam Gerridge the preparations for the production at the Haymarket of 'Caste' are completed. The revival will take place on the afternoon of Saturday, the 26th inst., so as to avoid clashing with the reopening of the Lyceum with 'Faust,' which is fixed for the evening of the same day.

ON Mrs. Langtry's revival on Thursday at the Imperial of 'The Degenerates' of Mr. Grundy, the first production of which dates back to August, 1899, it was prefaced by a one-act play by Mr. Bernard Espinasse, entitled 'Her Good Name.'

ONE result of the dalliance of our stage with religious subjects is the announcement of a play by two persons of whom we have not previously heard, called 'The Voice from Calvary.' The days when we can dispense with the censure seem remote.

MR. GILLETTE's occupancy of the Lyceum Theatre ceased on Saturday last, and the actor and his company appeared on Monday in Edinburgh in 'Sherlock Holmes.'

'THE NEVER, NEVER LAND,' Mr. Wilson Barrett's Australian play, was given last week for copyright purposes at the Victoria Theatre, Salford.

MR. FROHMAN announces a speedy revival at the Duke of York's of 'The Gay Lord Quex' of Mr. Pinero, with Mr. Hare and Miss Irene Vanbrugh in the principal parts.

MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE will appear at the Adelphi on the 1st of May in an adaptation by Mr. Clyde Fitch of M. Daudet's 'Sapho.'

'A MODERN MAGDALEN,' by Mr. Haddon Chambers, produced on the 29th ult. at the Bijou Theatre, New York, is an adaptation of a play by a Danish dramatist named Jonas. It is known in Germany as a translation by G. Hoyer, entitled 'Die Familie Jensen.'

IN consequence, it is said, of alarm concerning the outbreak of bubonic plague in New South Wales, Mrs. Patrick Campbell has abandoned her proposed Australian tour. Her reappearance in London is shortly to be expected.

THE production by Mr. Charles Hawtrey of 'The President' is fixed for the 30th inst.

THE "prize play" of Miss Netta Syrett, shortly to be produced at the St. James's, has been named 'The Finding of Nancy.'

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS has undertaken to write a new poetic play for Her Majesty's. A drama founded by Mr. Hall Caine on his own 'Eternal City' will, however, precede it.

A COLLECTION of drawings by W. Telbin, T. Grieve, and other artists, illustrative of the Shakspearean and other productions of Charles Kean at the Princess's between 1851 and 1859, has been given to the Victoria and Albert Museum by Mrs. F. M. Paget, a niece of Mrs. Kean, and will shortly be on view. In the gift is included a portrait of Mrs. Kean by Sir William Ross, R.A.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. J. D. A.—C. M. D.—J. D.—E. S. D.—received.

J. C. W.—Book duly received.

G. A. N.—We cannot increase our list.

F. G. S.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

THE BOHEMIAN 'FILIGRIN'S PROGRESS.'

SECOND EDITION THIS DAY, pp. 350, 2s. 6d. net.

THE LABYRINTH OF THE WORLD, and THE PARADISE OF THE HEART, BY JOHN AMOS COMENIUS. Translated by COUNT LUTZOW, Author of 'A History of Bohemian Literature,' &c.

"It is natural to compare 'The Labyrinth,' a masterpiece of Bohemian literature, with our great English allegories. In its keen sense of the miseries of the world, of wickedness and hypocrisy in high places and religious systems, it reminds the reader of Langland's 'Piers Plowman'; its sharp distinction between the evils of this world and the blessedness of that which is to come recalls the tone of Spenser; in gloomy pessimism and cynical humour Comenius resembles Swift."

"'The Labyrinth' throws a good deal of light upon the political and religious struggles of the time. The translation is conspicuous for its accuracy. It is surprising that a foreigner should have attained such a mastery of our language."—*Athenæum*.

"A decidedly interesting allegory of social, political, and religious life, written by a bishop of the persecuted Moravian Church."

*Critical Review.*

Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Limited, London.

COPTIC OSTRACA. Edited by W. E. CRUM. With a Contribution by the Rev. F. E. BRIGHTMAN. Special Extra Publication of the Egypt Exploration Fund. 10s. 6d. net.

Sold at the Offices of the Egypt Exploration Fund, 37, Great Russell Street, W.C.; and by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.; B. Quaritch; Asher & Co.; and Henry Frowde.

LIBRARY WOODWORK, Shelving, Tables, Racks, Panelling, Card-Cabinets, and all kinds of Furniture and Fittings for Libraries, Offices, and Museums MANUFACTURED by the LIBRARY SUPPLY CO., 131, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

## MESSRS. BELL'S NEW BOOKS.

New List post free on application.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED.

2 vols. large post 8vo, 18s. net.

THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON I., including New Materials from the British Official Records. By JOHN HOLLAND ROSE, M.A., late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge. With numerous Illustrations. Maps, and Plans.

"Mr. Rose has achieved the honour of having written the best Life of Napoleon that has yet appeared. His acquaintance with the period of which he writes is only equalled by that possessed by Lord Acton. No higher praise is possible. The maps, plans, and illustrations have been admirably selected, and will be keenly appreciated by all readers of these deeply interesting volumes. Owing to the appearance of Lord Rosebery's work on Napoleon, special interest attaches to Mr. Rose's concluding chapters."—*Guardian*.

2 vols. small 4to, 17. 1s. net each.

THE TOWER OF LONDON. By Lord RONALD SUTHERLAND GOWER, F.S.A. With 80 Photogravures and 28 Half-Tone Illustrations and a Coloured Frontispiece.

"The book will probably hold its own for some time to come as the best popular history of the famous building."—*Times*.

VOL. VIII., WITH FULL INDEX, COMPLETING THE WORK, NOW READY.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF ROME in the MIDDLE AGES. By FERDINAND GREGOROVIVS. Translated by Mrs. HAMILTON. Crown 8vo, 3f. 3s. net the Set, or separately. Vols. I., II., and III., 8s. net each. Vols. IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII., each in Two Parts, 4s. 6d. net each Part.

Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL. By REGINALD AIRY, B.A., late Queen's Scholar at Westminster School. With 51 Illustrations. [Great Public Schools.

Post 8vo, 5s. net.

GERARD DOU. By W. Martin. Litt D. Translated from the Dutch by CLARA BELL. With 40 Illustrations and a Photogravure Frontispiece. [Great Masters Series.

Pott 8vo, cloth, 1s. net; or in limp leather, with a Photogravure Frontispiece, 2s. net.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS. By ROWLEY CLEEVE. With 8 Illustrations. [Bell's Miniature Series of Painters.

SECOND EDITION, crown 8vo, 6s. net.

THE BASES OF DESIGN. By Walter CRANE. With 200 Illustrations.

UNIFORM WITH THE MINIATURE EDITION OF THE 'ODES OF KEATS.'

16mo, printed in red and black, 1s. 6d. net each; also in limp leather, 2s. 6d. net.

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Rendered into English Verse by EDWARD FITZGERALD. Decorated and Illustrated by R. Anning Bell.

ISABELLA and the EVE of ST. AGNES. By JOHN KEATS. Decorated and Illustrated by R. Anning Bell.

THE CHISWICK SHAKESPEARE.

Illustrated by BYAM SHAW.

NEW VOLUME.—Cloth, 1s. 6d. net; leather, 2s. net.

THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Full Prospectus post free on application.

TWENTIETH CENTURY EDITION OF WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

REVISED THROUGHOUT.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT OF 25,000 Additional Words and Phrases. 2,345 pages; 5,000 Illustrations.

Price, in cloth, 30s. net; or in sheepskin, 21. net.

"For the teacher, the pupil, the student, and the literature there is nothing better. It covers everything."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 3, 1902.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, York Street, Covent Garden.



## MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER &amp; CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

## WORKS BY MISS THACKERAY.

"Her stories are a series of exquisite sketches, full of tender light and shadow and soft harmonious colouring.....This sort of writing is nearly as good as a change of air."—*Academy*.

'English Literature in the Reign of Victoria':—"One of the most delightful of our novelists, gifted with delicate invention, charm of thought, and grace of style."—Prof. MORLEY.

Uniform Edition, each Volume illustrated with a Vignette Title-Page.

Large crown 8vo, 6s. each.

OLD KENSINGTON. The VILLAGE on the CLIFF.

FIVE OLD FRIENDS and a YOUNG PRINCE.

TO ESTHER, and other Sketches.

The STORY of ELIZABETH: TWO HOURS: FROM an ISLAND.

BLUEBEARD'S KEYS, and other Stories.

TOILERS and SPINSTERS. MISS ANGEL: FULHAM LAWN.

MISS WILLIAMSON'S DIVAGATIONS. MRS. DYMOND.

## LIFE AND WORKS OF CHARLOTTE, EMILY, AND ANNE BRONTË.

## THE "HAWORTH" EDITION.

"Assuredly there are few books which will live longer in English literature than those we owe to the pen of the Brontë sisters."—*Speaker*.

In 7 vols. large crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. each; or in Set, cloth binding, gilt top, £2 2s. the Set.

With Portraits and Illustrations, including Views of Places described in the Works reproduced from Photographs specially taken for the purpose by Mr. W. R. Bland, of Duffield, Derby, in conjunction with Mr. C. Barrow Keene, of Derby, Medalists of the Royal Photographic Society. Introductions to the Works are supplied by Mrs. Humphry Ward, and an Introduction and Notes to Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë' by Mr. Clement K. Shorter, the eminent Brontë authority.

JANE EYRE. The PROFESSOR; and Poems.

SHIRLEY. WUTHERING HEIGHTS.

VILLETTE. The TENANT of WILDFELL HALL.

The LIFE of CHARLOTTE BRONTË. By Mrs. GASKELL.

\* Also the POPULAR EDITION, 7 vols. small post 8vo, limp cloth, or cloth boards, gilt top, 2s. 6d. each. And the POCKET EDITION, 7 vols. small fcap. 8vo, each with Frontispiece, bound in cloth with gilt top, 1s. 6d. per vol.; or the Set, in gold-lettered cloth case, 12s. 6d.

## MRS. GASKELL'S WORKS.

"Mrs. Gaskell has done what neither I nor other female writers in France can accomplish—she has written novels which excite the deepest interest in men of the world, and which every girl will be the better for reading."

GEORGE SAND.

Uniform Edition, 7 vols. each containing 4 Illustrations, 3s. 6d. each, bound in cloth.

WIVES and DAUGHTERS. | NORTH and SOUTH. | SYLVIA'S LOVERS. CRANFORD, and other Tales. | MARY BARTON, and other Tales. LIZZIE LEIGH, and other Tales.

\* Also the POPULAR EDITION, in 7 vols. small post 8vo, limp cloth, or cloth boards, gilt top, 2s. 6d. each. And the POCKET EDITION, in 8 vols. small fcap. 8vo, bound in cloth, with gilt top, 1s. 6d. per vol.; or the Set, in gold-lettered cloth case, 14s.

## W. M. THACKERAY'S WORKS.

## THE BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION.

"I do not hesitate to name Thackeray first. His knowledge of human nature was supreme, and his characters stand out as human beings with a force and a truth which has not, I think, been within the reach of any other English novelist in any period."

ANTHONY TROLLOPE, on English Novelists, in his 'Autobiography.'

13 Vols. large crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. each. The 13 Volumes are also supplied in Set, cloth binding, gilt top, £3 18s.

This New and Revised Edition comprises additional material and hitherto Unpublished Letters, Sketches, and Drawings derived from the Author's Original MSS. and Note-Books; and each Volume includes a Memoir in the form of an Introduction by Mrs. RICHMOND RITCHIE.

VANITY FAIR. | PENDENNIS. | YELLOWPLUSH PAPERS, &c. BARRY LYNDON; the FITZBOODLE PAPERS.

SKETCH BOOKS: NOTES on a JOURNEY from CORNHILL to CAIRO, &c.

CONTRIBUTIONS to 'PUNCH.'

HENRY ESMOND; and the LECTURES.

The NEWCOMES. | CHRISTMAS BOOKS, &c. | The VIRGINIANS.

ADVENTURES of PHILIP; and a SHABBY GENTLEEL STORY.

LOVEL, the WIDOWER; ROUNDABOUT PAPERS; DENNIS

DUVAL, &c.

BALLADS and MISCELLANIES.

\* Also the STANDARD, LIBRARY, POPULAR, CHEAPER ILLUSTRATED and POCKET EDITIONS of Thackeray's Works.

## NEW VOLUME BY THE AUTHOR OF 'PAGES FROM A PRIVATE DIARY.'

JUST PUBLISHED, crown 8vo, 6s.

## RELIGIO LAICI:

A Series of Studies addressed to Laymen.

By the Rev. H. C. BEECHING,

Professor of Pastoral Theology at King's College, London, and Chaplain to the Hon. Sec. of Lincoln's Inn, Author of 'Pages from a Private Diary,' 'Conferences on Books and Men,' &c.

## NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'COLLECTIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS.'

On MAY 16, large post 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

## AN ONLOOKER'S NOTE-BOOK.

By the AUTHOR of 'COLLECTIONS and RECOLLECTIONS.'

## NEW WORK BY MRS. A. MURRAY SMITH.

In MAY, with 24 Full-Page Illustrations and 5 Plans, large crown 8vo, 6s.

## THE ROLL-CALL OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

By E. T. BRADLEY (Mrs. A. Murray Smith),  
AUTHOR OF 'ANNALS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY,' &c.

## A SPIRITED ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

JUST PUBLISHED, crown 8vo, 6s.

## A NEW TRAFALGAR:

A Tale of the Torpedo Fleet.

By A. C. CURTIS.

## NEW NOVEL BY MISS BIRRELL.

JUST PUBLISHED, crown 8vo, 6s.

## NICHOLAS HOLBROOK.

By OLIVE BIRRELL,

AUTHOR OF 'LOVE IN A MIST,' 'THE AMBITION OF JUDITH,' &c.

## NEW NOVEL BY MISS HOWARTH.

AT ALL LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS', crown 8vo, 6s.

## NORA LESTER:

A Tale of the South African War. By ANNA HOWARTH. Author of 'Jan: an Afrikaner,' 'Sword and Assegai,' 'Katrina: a Tale of the Karoo,' &c.

ATHENÆUM.—"As a study of the relations between the Dutch and English in South Africa it succeeds in being both vivid and convincing."

## NEW NOVEL BY GRAHAM HOPE.

On APRIL 30, crown 8vo, 6s.

## MY LORD WINCHENDEN.

By GRAHAM HOPE,

AUTHOR OF 'A CARDINAL AND HIS CONSCIENCE.'

## NEW NOVEL BY SUSAN CHRISTIAN.

EARLY IN MAY, crown 8vo, 6s.

## AN INLAND FERRY.

By SUSAN CHRISTIAN.

## LYRE AND LANCET.

By F. ANSTEE, Author of 'Vice Versa,' 'The Brass Bottle,' &c. NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION. Crown 8vo, limp red cloth, 2s. 6d.

## THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BRIDGES.

Volume IV. Contents:—Palacio—The Return of Ulysses—Notes. Small post 8vo, 6s. GLASGOW HERALD.—"Admirable pieces of work, and singularly fine both in matter and manner."

\* \* Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO. will be happy to forward a Copy of their CATALOGUE post free on application.

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO. 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

## GOOD FICTION.

ROMANCE BY  
MR. EDMUND G. GARDNER.  
**DESIDERIO :**  
An Episode in the Renaissance.

Botticellian Frontispiece in Photogravure. 4s. 6d. net.  
SPECTATOR:—

"A very beautiful piece of work. It tells the story of two noble souls, a girl and a boy, whose lives and loves are entangled in a typical maze of Renaissance lust and treachery.....The setting of Italian fifteenth-century life is well done. The effects are vivid and convincing, detail being kept in due subordination to moral and poetic significance."

A NEW LANCASHIRE STORY.  
BY MR. JOHN GARRETT LEIGH.  
**WILL O' THE WISP.**

"Mr. Leigh, true artist as he is, and one of the very few who are writing novels nowadays, is chiefly concerned to tell us a beautiful and simply pathetic story."  
Liverpool Post.

Write for Detailed Prospectus of  
**DENT'S NEW THACKERAY.**

Illustrated by C. E. BROCK. Edited by W. JERROLD.  
Small crown 8vo, 3s. net per vol.  
Just published: **ESMOND**, 2 vols.  
Very shortly: **NEWCOMES**, 3 vols.

## BELLES LETTRES.

**THE SPINDLE-SIDE OF  
SCOTTISH SONG.**

By JESSIE PATRICK FINDLAY.

With 4 Portraits. 3s. 6d. net.

Some Contents:—The Songstress in Exile, Lady GRISELL HUME—The Songstress of Sentiment, Miss SUSANNA BLAIRE—The Songstress Incognito, Lady HUME LINDSAY, &c. [Just published.]

## RECREATIONS and REFLECTIONS.

Being "Middles" from the Saturday Review.

By A. C. SWINBURNE, STEPHEN GWYNN, W. H. HUDSON, HAROLD HODGE, HILAIRE BELLOC, R. B. CUNNINGHAM GRAHAM, ARTHUR SYMONS, J. CHURTON COLLINS, G. A. B. DEWAR, MAX BEER-BOHM, and many others. 5s. net. [Immediately.]

Write for Special Detailed Lists of the "**TEMPLE**" Editions—Bible, Classics, Molière, &c.

## HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY.

NEW VOLUMES IN "MEDIEVAL TOWN SERIES."

**The Story of CAIRO.**

By STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

Illustrated by J. A. Symington, and from Photographs.  
Cloth gilt, 4s. 6d. net; leather, 5s. 6d. net. [Immediately.]  
In preparation: **CHARTRES**, by CECIL HEADLAM.  
\*\* Illustrated List of the Series post free.

THE BOOK FOR THE CORONATION.  
**IMPERIAL LONDON.**

By ARTHUR H. BEAVAN.

With 60 Illustrations by Hanslip Fletcher. 12s. 6d. net.  
"With a more interesting, more comprehensive work on modern London it has never been our good fortune to meet. Every phase of life in our great metropolis is admirably dealt with, every building of note and every institution carefully described."—*Graphic*.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

**AFRICAN WASTES RECLAIMED.**

Illustrated in the Story of the Lovedale Mission. By ROBERT YOUNG, F.R.G.S. With numerous Photos. [Shortly.]

"THE BAIRN-BOOKS," No. 3.  
**The BAIRNS' CORONATION BOOK.**  
By CLARE BRIDGMAN. Lavishly illustrated in Colours by Charles Robinson. Coloured Cover, 1s. 3d. net. [Immediately.]

THE JOURNAL FOR NATURE-LOVERS.

**"The Country."**

APRIL NUMBER (No. II.) NOW READY. 6d. net.  
"A charmingly printed and illustrated periodical, devoted to all the pursuits by which life in the country is blessed. ....A very acceptable addition to periodical literature."  
Black and White.

Published by J. M. DENT & CO.  
Bedford Street, London. \*\* Lists post free.

"The illustrations form a most valuable Rossetti gallery."—*Scotsman*.

Price 2s. 6d.; or cloth gilt, gilt edges, 5s.

ÉDITION DE LUXE, LIMITED, 12s. 6d. net.

**D. G. ROSSETTI: his Life and Work.**

By HELEN M. M. ROSSETTI.

Being the **EASTER ANNUAL**, 1902, or Extra Number of the **ART JOURNAL**.

With over 50 Illustrations, including 3 Full-Page Plates—**PAOLO and FRANCESCA.**

**The BELOVED, A CHRISTMAS CAROL.**

Full-Page Illustrations of The Annunciation, Beata Beatrix, Mary Magdalen at the Door of Simon the Pharisee, Bocca Baciata, Cassandra.

And smaller Reproductions of the following amongst others:—DANTE'S DREAM, THE SALUTATION OF BEATRICE, BEATRICE DENYING HER SALUTATION, DR. JOHNSON AT THE MITRE, THE BORGIA FAMILY, LADY LILITH, ASTARTE SYRIACI, including Portraits of TENNYSON, BROWNING, SWINBURNE, and MISS SIDDAL.

"Exceedingly well done.....The marvel is that so much of what is excellent can be had for so small a sum as half-a-crown."—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

"This is, perhaps, the most interesting annual that has ever been issued from the *Art Journal* offices. It furnishes a fund of information regarding the work of a painter whose name is much more generally known than his pictures."  
Liverpool Mercury.

London: H. VIRTUE & CO., LTD., 13, Henrietta Street, W.C.

NOW READY, BENJAMIN SWIFT'S LATEST NOVEL.

6s.

**LUDUS AMORIS.**

6s.

"The extraordinary and fetterless vigour of Mr. Benjamin Swift's style takes us through 'Ludus Amoris' faster than such a story ought to be read.....Sport, love, and crime are fused by masterly imagination into a fine, rough casting. Mr. Swift has done nothing so vital before."—*Yorkshire Post*.

"This novel is certainly interesting and unusual."—*Saturday Review*.

"Mr. Swift has at last written a novel which, during the coming season, should be very much 'asked for.'"  
Sunday Special.

**LUDUS AMORIS. By Benjamin Swift.**

TWO FORTHCOMING WORKS BY POPULAR WRITERS.—6s. each.

**GODFREY MERIVALE.** By H. B. Marriott Watson.

**FLAXIUS.** Leaves from the Life of an Immortal. By Charles Godfrey LELAND.

PHILIP WELLBY, 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

**JARROLD & SONS' NEW BOOKS.**

FOURTH EDITION.

**TALES FROM GORKY.**

Translated from the Russian by R. NISBET BAIN. 6s.

With Photogravure Portrait and Biography of Maxim Gorky. 6s.

The *Daily News* says:—"It is the style of one whose books are nature and man, whose eye is omnivorous, whose gift of realistic description is unsurpassed by any European writer."

FIRST and SECOND EDITIONS EXHAUSTED.

FOURTH EDITION NOW READY.

**TALES FROM TOLSTOI.**

Translated from the Russian, with Biography of the Author, by R. NISBET BAIN. 6s.

With Special Photogravure Portrait of Tolstoi.

"The stories are excellently well selected, and show Tolstoi's wonderful power of treating an astonishing variety of subjects with equal success."—*Westminster Gazette*.

FOURTH EDITION.

**HALIL THE PEDLAR;  
OR, THE WHITE ROSE.**

By MAURUS JOKAI.

Authorized Translation by R. NISBET BAIN.

With a recent Photogravure Portrait of Dr. Jokai.

"Of all Dr. Jokai's works, 'Halil the Pedlar' is, perhaps, the most fascinating. The achievements of Halil are truly marvellous, and are depicted with all the power of a master. The translation is excellent."  
Westminster Review.

THIRD and CHEAPER EDITION.

**THE ROMANCE OF  
KING LUDWIG II. OF BAVARIA,  
AND HIS FAIRY PALACES.**

Profusely illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

By FRANCES GERARD.

"Contains a life-story of such absorbing pathos that it is well worth perusal."—*Athenæum*.  
"Miss Gerard has done well. It is an agreeable compilation, written in perfect good taste."—*Speaker*.

A FORCIBLE STORY DEPICTING DYING VILLAGE LIFE.

**AUTUMN GLORY. 6s.**

From the French of RENE BAZIN.

Translated by Mrs. ELLEN WAUGH.

With a specially Engraved Portrait of René Bazin.

"We recommend 'Autumn Glory.' A story of direct and forcible pathos, showing the countryman's desertion of the country."  
Daily Express.

London:

JARROLD & SONS, 10 and 11, Warwick Lane, E.C.

**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN,

AND INDIGESTION, GOUT,

And Safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions,

Ladies, Children, and Infants.

**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**

Price 1s. post free.

**COLD-CATCHING, COLD-PREVENTING,**  
COLD-CURING. With a Section on INFLUENZA. By JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D. "A book for every house."—*Christian World*.  
London: James Epps & Co., Limited, 170, Piccadilly, and 43, Thread-needle Street.

BONUS YEAR 1902.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION  
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.**

Established 1835.

The PROFITS are Divided solely amongst the Assured: already divided, £5,400,000.

The next Division will be made as at November 20, 1902, and all Assurances previously effected and then existing will participate.

Paid in Claims ... .. Nearly £11,500,000

Accumulated Funds exceed ... .. £5,700,000

Endowment-Assurance Policies are issued, combining Life Assurance at minimum cost with provision for old age.

ARTHUR SMITHER, Actuary and Secretary.

43, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited.

**BALSAMIC**

**(MEDICAL)**

**VINOLIA SOAP.**

FOR THE BATH.

Price 8d. per Tablet.

**EPF'S COCOA.**

Grateful—Comforting.

**EPF'S COCOA.**

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, with the natural oil preserved. It is far and away the most nutritious beverage you can take for breakfast and supper.

**EPF'S COCOA.**

**EPF'S COCOA.**



IN THE PRESS—TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.

# SCOTTISH PORTRAITS.

**A Series of One Hundred and Twenty  
Photogravures.**

EDITED BY

**JAMES L. CAW,**

CURATOR, SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The subjects will comprise the most distinguished Scottish men and women from the date of the earliest authentic portraits to the middle of the last century.

The Plates are being made by Messrs. T. & R. ANNAN in the best style of Photogravure, and in every case photographs have been taken for the purpose from the original paintings.

Mr. CAW, who is responsible for the selection of the subjects, has taken great care to secure not only the most representative characters, but the best portrait of each available.

Permission has been received from His Majesty the King and from many of the leading Scottish families to reproduce portraits in their possession, many of them now reproduced for the first time. In this way it has been possible to make the collection really representative, and one of unique interest.

The portraits will be arranged in chronological order, thus grouping the actors in any particular period together, and presenting a consecutive view of the development of costume through the four hundred years covered by the series.

In addition to these features of interest, the collection will illustrate the progress of Portraiture generally, and, in particular, the best work of the great Scottish portrait painters.

Mr. CAW will contribute an Essay on Scottish Portraiture, and a Biographical Note on each personage, with a note on the paintings reproduced.

**A Detailed Prospectus giving List of Subjects  
may be had on application.**

## TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

**SCOTTISH PORTRAITS** will be published in Five Portfolios, each containing Twenty-four Photogravures, with Letterpress, at 21s. each net. The Edition will be limited to 350 Numbered Copies. There will be a Special Edition of 25 Copies on Japanese vellum at £10 10s. per Set net.

Edinburgh: T. C. & E. C. JACK; and 34, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.

BY

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

With Illustrations by F. D. STEELE.  
Cloth, 2s. 6d.

IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.

AT ALL LIBRARIES.

IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.

AT ALL BOOKSTALLS.

IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.

Price 2s. 6d.

IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.  
IN THE FOG.

London:

WM. HEINEMANN, 21, Bedford Street, W.C.

# THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY'S LIST.

<b>THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.</b>	<p>SIXTH EDITION, COMPLETING 12,000 COPIES, crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.</p> <p><b>THOUGHTS for the SUNDAYS of the YEAR.</b> By Dr. Handley C. G. Moule, Bishop of Durham.</p> <p><i>CHRISTIAN.</i>—"It is an interesting coincidence that while Dr. Moule's appointment is being hailed with satisfaction by all sections of the community, there should issue from his pen a book—prepared before there was any thought of his preferment—in which his true sympathy with all who are in Christ is frankly expressed."</p> <p><i>RECORD.</i>—"There is not a chapter in the book which does not yield some wise direction, some searching or some bracing thought."</p> <p><i>GLOBE.</i>—"Whatever his topic, Dr. Moule contrives to avoid the purely commonplace."</p> <p><i>ROCK.</i>—"New and suggestive sidelights upon even the most familiar passages."</p>
<b>THE LATE BISHOP OF LONDON.</b>	<p>THIRD EDITION, demy 8vo, cloth gilt, 6s. net (by post 6s. 4d.).</p> <p><b>The STORY of SOME ENGLISH SHIRES.</b> By the late Mandell Creighton, D.D., Lord Bishop of London, Author of 'Queen Elizabeth,' 'A History of the Papacy,' &amp;c.</p> <p>The following is a list of Shires included in this Volume:—Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Stafford, Derby, Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, Warwick, Leicester, Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge.</p> <p><i>TIMES.</i>—"Few historians have paid more attention than Dr. Creighton to local history in its larger aspects. Few possess a happier gift of exhibiting the particular history of each county or district alike in its local characteristics and in its organic relation to the larger history of England. He never forgets the relation of part to whole, nor overlooks the individuality which belongs to the part."</p> <p><i>GUARDIAN.</i>—"Every intelligent Englishman who loves the history of his country will welcome the late Bishop of London's story of these English shires."</p> <p><i>STANDARD.</i>—"A delightful work."</p>
<b>JAMES CHALMERS.</b>  READY MAY 1.	<p>Large crown 8vo, cloth boards, 7s. 6d. net.</p> <p><b>JAMES CHALMERS: his Autobiography and Letters.</b> By Richard Lovett, M.A., Author of 'James Gilmour, of Mongolia,' &amp;c. With 2 Photogravure Portraits, Maps, and 7 other Portraits from Photographs.</p> <p>This is the only authentic and complete life of the great New Guinea Missionary. The family of the late James Chalmers entrusted to Mr. Lovett the whole of the letters, memoranda, and reports in their possession, including an autobiography from the pen of James Chalmers himself, which has been incorporated into the Life. The Directors of the London Missionary Society, Rev. Gilbert Meikle, his old pastor in Inverary, Dr. Lawes, his life-long colleague in New Guinea, Sir J. Erskine, of the Royal Navy, and a host of others have all co-operated in the effort to make this a true picture and a worthy life of one of the greatest missionary heroes of the nineteenth century.</p>
<b>PROF. JOSEPH AGAR BEET.</b>	<p>SECOND EDITION, small crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.</p> <p><b>A KEY to UNLOCK the BIBLE.</b> By Joseph Agar Beet, D.D.</p> <p><i>SPECTATOR.</i>—"An excellent summary of Biblical knowledge."</p> <p><i>ABERDEEN FREE PRESS.</i>—"In publishing this reasonable and discriminating work, the Religious Tract Society does an excellent and opportune service to religious truth, and one that will be appreciated by thoughtful readers, some of whom are unduly concerned about the results of the 'higher criticism,' while others are under misapprehension as to what these results really are."</p> <p><i>METHODIST TIMES.</i>—"No man who had not given a lifetime to the study of this theme could have put so much into so small a compass."</p>
<b>DR. SAMUEL G. GREEN.</b>	<p><b>HEBREW.—A HANDBOOK to OLD TESTA- MENT HEBREW.</b> Containing an Elementary Grammar of the Language, Reading Lessons, Exercises, and Notes. Edited by SAMUEL G. GREEN, D.D. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. cloth gilt, bevelled boards.</p> <p>"It will be found especially helpful to adult scholars studying Hebrew without the advantage of a teacher."—<i>Guardian.</i></p> <p>"The grammar has been carefully prepared, and it will prove a useful aid to students of the sacred language."—<i>The CHIEF RABBI (Dr. Hermann Adler).</i></p> <p><b>GREEK TESTAMENT.—HANDBOOK to the GRAMMAR of the GREEK TESTAMENT,</b> together with a Complete Vocabulary, and an Examination of the Chief New Testament Synonyms. Illustrated by numerous Examples and Comments. By the Rev. S. G. GREEN, D.D. Revised and Improved Edition. 8vo, 7s. 6d. cloth boards.</p> <p>This well-known handbook, which has passed through several editions, has now been completely revised, additions and modifications appearing on almost every page.</p>
<b>FOR THE CORONATION.</b>  READY APRIL 25.	<p>Large crown 8vo, elegant design on cloth, gilt cover, 2s. 6d.</p> <p><b>The CROWNING of OUR KINGS.</b> From Ethelred II. to Edward VII. With 7 fine Full-Page Illustrations.</p> <p>The book contains some of the ideas which underlie the rite, and many of the curious tenures and peculiar services rendered are explained. Detailed records of the Coronations of William IV. and Queen Adelaide and of Queen Victoria are given, and the Coronation Oath is briefly discussed. A place is also found for the Order of Service as it is to be used in the Coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra. The information will be found to be trustworthy, interesting, and useful, and the volume will convey a clear and intelligent understanding of the important event so soon to take place.</p>

## NEW AND RECENT TALES.

<p>SECOND EDITION, COMPLETING 15,000 COPIES, crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.</p> <p><b>HOCKING.—The AWAKENING of ANTHONY WEIR.</b> By SILAS K. HOCKING. Illustrated by Harold Copping.</p> <p><i>CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.</i>—"The best story which Mr. Silas K. Hocking has written for many a day—in my opinion one of the best stories he has ever written. Whoever desires to read a tale that is at once interesting and elevating should procure 'The Awakening of Anthony Weir.'"</p> <p><i>LITERATURE.</i>—"A careful study of the mental evolution of a man who becomes a minister with a strong vein of worldliness in his nature."</p> <p><i>RECORD.</i>—"Rachel's love-ideal is a pretty episode in the tale."</p> <p>Crown 8vo, cloth gilt and gilt edges, 3s. 6d.</p> <p><b>TURNER.—The WONDER-CHILD.</b> An Australian Story. By ETHEL TURNER (Mrs. Curlew), Author of 'Seven Little Australians.'</p> <p><i>ATHENÆUM.</i>—"Ethel Turner's Australian stories are always good, and this is one of the best."</p> <p><i>SCOTSMAN.</i>—"Full of life and incident."</p> <p><i>GLOBE.</i>—"Very interesting."</p> <p><i>CHRISTIAN WORLD.</i>—"A brilliant story."</p> <p><i>GENTLEWOMAN.</i>—"An exceedingly vivacious account of the joys and sorrows of an Australian family."</p>	<p>SECOND EDITION, crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.</p> <p><b>LYALL.—The GOLD that PERISHETH.</b> By DAVID LYALL, Author of 'The Land of the Leal,' &amp;c. With 7 Illustrations by W. H. C. Groome.</p> <p><i>GUARDIAN.</i>—"An interesting story."</p> <p><i>SCOTSMAN.</i>—"There are some delightful, as well as dramatic, domestic scenes."</p> <p><i>LITERATURE.</i>—"His characters are truly charming in their quaintness."</p> <p>SECOND EDITION, COMPLETING 8,000, crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.</p> <p><b>LE FEUVRE.—HEATHER'S MISTRESS.</b> By AMY LE FEUVRE, Author of 'Probable Sons,' 'Dwell Deep,' 'On the Edge of a Moor,' &amp;c. With 15 Illustrations by J. S. Crompton.</p> <p><i>MANCHESTER COURIER.</i>—"A capital and wholesome love story."</p> <p><i>RECORD.</i>—"A pretty story prettily got up."</p> <p><b>LE FEUVRE.—ODD MADE EVEN.</b> By Amy LE FEUVRE. With 7 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. [Ready April 25.]</p> <p>This is a sequel to what many readers consider Amy Le Feuvre's most beautiful story, entitled 'Odd.' This new story is one more for young people and adults than for children.</p>
---	---

Published by THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 56, Paternoster Row, London.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Printed by JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Agents for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburne and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh—Saturday, April 19, 1902.